THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 94. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DEMOCRATIC ROUT.

Signals of Distress Flying Over the Democratic Hulk—What shall be Done by the Great "Unterrified."

Southern View of Belmont and the "World."

The New York *World* has been for more than six months past opposed to the National Democratic party. Indeed, it is by no means certain that its managers and proprietors have been cordial in their support of Democratic principles for several years. It is true that it has apparently advocated Democracy, but while doing so has unmistakably shown its hostility to the leading ideas and tenets of the party. We believe that it was originally started as a politico-religious, free soil paper, and that it has gone through a series of somewhat remarkable changes until it passed, a few years since, under the ownership and control of a few bondholding aristocrats in Wall street. It is known that its opposition to the radical party was excited by alleged personal wrongs inflicted upon its principal editor by the military authorities during the war. Having been incarcerated in prison by order of the military power for alleged treasonable utterances, its editor conceived an inveterate and malignant personal hostility to all forms of military government or control. The *World* has added tenfold more to the strength of Grant than the *Tribune* and *Times* combined. While the *World* was thus openly at work for the radical party, its chief owner, who is a leading member and, we believe, chairman of the National Central Executive Democratic Committee, has failed to take such action for the success of the party as the condition of the canvass required, and has heretofore been usual. Indeed, we have the very best authority for saying that he suffered more than thirty days to elapse after Mr. Seymour's nomination, before he advised or consulted with that gentleman, although living in the same State, and but a few hours' ride from him. We have been reliably informed, further, that when he did open communication with our candidate, that it was done with a demand that Mr. Seymour should promise to permit Wall street to name the Secretary of the Treasury in case of his election. This impertinent and disgraceful demand was promptly and forcibly repelled by Mr. Seymour, and hence the *World* and Wall street have been since that time continually plotting for his defeat.—*Augusta* (Ga.) *Chronicle*, Democratic.

What the Fairest Democratic Newspaper Says.

The proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair, which has made all this disturbance, is really the cleverest thing done by any newspaper since the *Sun* opened its great campaign in behalf of Chief Justice Chase and Progressive Democracy. The purpose of the *World* was too deep to be apprehended by ordinary politicians, but it has been accomplished. Its results will appear in due time. If it fails, it can do no mischief. If it succeeds, the gain to the Democracy will be great. The situation of the party is desperate. To elect Seymour and Blair is impossible. The utmost that can be hoped for is to save the Empire State and make John T. Hoffman Governor. When the *World* first began its startling articles, the chance of doing this was poor. The mass of the Democracy were blindly devoted to an impracticable sentiment. They felt themselves bound to throw their votes away upon Seymour. The possibility of adding to the strength of the party by trading with Republicans, on the basis of giving Democratic suffrages to Grant in exchange for Republican suffrages to be given to Hoffman, could not be forced into their dull brains. It was necessary to shock them out of their propriety, to drive into their heads, as by a sledge-hammer, the truth that Seymour and Blair are utterly gone up. That is now done. No senseless notion of fidelity to candidates who cannot be elected will now prevent the Democracy of New York from making regular exchanges in favor of candidates who can be. When the blockheads come to understand that this great change has been wrought by these remarkable articles of the *World*, they will praise that journal as they now visit it with their condemnation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Where is the Great Barnum?

The *World* comes out as a showman. "Now, gentlemen, there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes while we amputate a tusk of the elephant 'Horatio,' just to lighten his weight."

"The show cannot go on.
There is so much confusion:
Stop giving the elephant (Pennsylvania) peanuts, boys.
They'll injure his constitution."

The *World* says it feels "like a person who, in a lottery, has drawn the next to the winning number," and adds "that the vexation of defeat is never so keenly felt as when success was just within grasp." The *World* came as near success as the man did to getting a letter—"there was one in the next box," or as the woman did to having twins—"they had a baby in the next house."

The *World* says that "what is needed is some event of such a nature that no voter in the United States can ignore it." The *World* had four of them last Tuesday—why does it cry for more? It may be that the elephant has a tusk too much to get across the thin ice with—but it's certain that Frank Blair has almost always "a horn too much." Amputate the horn, Mr. *World*, and let the poor elephant's "tusks" alone. The *World* says the Democrats of Philadelphia "have acquitted themselves nobly." There are several of them in durance, however, who will have to be acquitted by twelve honest men before they get out. The *Boston Post* says the Democrats "came very near carrying Pennsylvania high and dry." That is, they went into the State from New York and Baltimore, "dry" in the morning and came out "high" at night.—*Hartford Evening Post.*

Wash. M'Clean Inspired the World.

The Chase game, this time, did not start in New York. It was concocted in Cincinnati, and by the same wily manager who put forward Pendleton on the greenback scheme, and, when that had failed, precipitated the nomination of Seymour, in order to head off the Chase movement, which in five minutes more would have been sprung, and would have carried the Convention by storm; and who now has precipitated upon his party the desperate scheme to rally upon Mr. Chase after their defeat. Mr. Frank Blair was present at this little council, and agreed to the scheme. It was deemed best to have it first promulgated from New York, and the *World* was enlisted in it. It has probably failed for lack of a candidate; but in the meanwhile it raised the most intense excitement throughout the country, and greatly increased the distraction and distrust of the Democracy. The probability is that Mr. Chase has not been found convenient; that he was not anxious to enlist on that side after the battle had been decided against it; and that if he did it at all, it would be with a declaration of his own principles that would kick the Democratic platform out of the contest.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Pendletonians Counting their Chickens before they were Hatched.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:—"The following was displayed upon the *Enquirer's* bulletin board yesterday, and the faces of the old Democrats who looked upon it were suggestive, as Mr. Seymour said when they were forcing the nomination upon him, of 'the most mingled emotions:' 'Chase and Adams have been informally nominated for President and Vice-President in place of Seymour and Blair.'"

The Perfidious New Yorkers.

If anything could have weakened our party, the course of such papers as the New York *World* was calculated, and possibly intended, to effect that result. We have constantly warned our friends against an expected blow from that quarter. Immediately upon the announcement of our ticket we observed and exposed the machinations of the growlers and soreheads, and pointed them out to our friends as altogether unreliable and dangerous. They took the earliest and most effective step to stab us! We can very well afford to have the party purged of their influence.—*Washington Express, Dem.*

What the Democrat says of the World.

Rotten, corrupt, cowardly, treacherous, venal, and double-faced from its start; always in the market for a price, it has now filled its pockets, but the mask is stripped from its face forever. The Democrats of the city and the country spurn it as the disciples did Judas. Its fangs are now drawn, while the blow that it struck failed to kill, but it did wound.

Intention of the Leaders.

We would fain agree with the Albany *Argus* that "it has been well intended," although the necessity our contemporary feels for making such apology in the *World's* behalf betrays a strain of confidence in its utterance.—*Rochester Union, Democratic.*

Pomeroy on the Author of the Proposal.

Traitor, fool, renegade, tool of a wicked power; uncover your head, take off your shoes, for the place where thou dost stand is holy ground! Your fire will die out, but the bush of Democracy will live for pilgrims to rest under the shade thereof, after turning aside to spit on your grave!—*Democrat.*

Indiana Democrats Consent and Curse Blair.

The Democracy are red-hot over the Chase movement. The central Junta have telegraphed to New York their acquiescence in the change. They freely damn Blair for the defeat of Hendricks.

The Prayers of the Wicked Avail 0.

Manton—Horatio, can you pray?
Horatio—No; can you?
Manton—No; but something must be done—quick.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

REMINISCENCES OF 1861.

How Stanton, Holt, and Dix Saved Washington.

We take from Draper's History of the Civil War the following extract referring to the actions of Stanton, Holt, and Dix, then Democrats but now Republicans:—

During these dark days the fortunes of the Republic depended on the firmness of the Attorney-General, Stanton.

When the Cabinet of Buchanan had become disorganized through the resignation of so many of its members, there were three things of supreme importance to the nation to be done:—1st. To secure the Secretaryship of War; 2d. To secure the Secretaryship of the Treasury; 3d. To make Washington safe from seizure.

As respects the War Office, when the defalcation in the Department of the Interior was detected, and Floyd's acceptances found in place of the stolen Indian bonds, it became impossible for that minister to continue any longer in the Cabinet. With the deepest reluctance was Buchanan constrained to admit Floyd's complicity. Often was he heard by his friends to exclaim, "He cannot have done it; he cannot have done it!" When Floyd's letter of resignation was handed to him, foreseeing its import, his emotion could not be concealed. His trembling hand set the crisp and crumpling sheet nearer and then further from his eyes, which seemed to refuse their office. With difficulty he deciphered the well-known but now mazy and swimming characters. The fortunate star of the republic was for the moment in the ascendant, and at the earnest recommendation of the Attorney-General, Joseph Holt, a Kentuckian, who was true to the nation, received the vacant appointment.

The peril of the republic would have been extreme had the War Office and the Treasury passed into the hands of men connected with the secession conspiracy. As respects the latter, on the resignation of Cobb, of Georgia (December 10), Mr. Thomas, who had been Commissioner of Patents, was placed in his stead; but there was reason to apprehend that Buchanan, regarding this as a temporary arrangement, might confer the office on some one who could not be trusted. The bitter altercations going on unceasingly around him perfectly unmanned him. Thus, when news came of the movement into Fort Sumter, he was sitting at the fireside in a faded dressing gown, his slippers on his feet. At once he turned ghastly pale. With outstretched hands and in a tremulous voice, he piteously implored forbearance. Some of the conspirators were in an adjoining room.

For once, the financial embarrassments of the nation proved to be its salvation. The condition of the Treasury was deplorable. The Government could do nothing without the aid of the capitalists of New York. Again the influence of the Attorney-General came to the public succor. Instructed partly by their own patriotism, and partly by his clear information of the existence of imminent danger, a deputation of those capitalists hastened to Washington to give the President distinctly to understand that the Treasury Department must be placed in charge of one in whom they had confidence, and that they should not be satisfied unless John A. Dix, of their State, was selected. Hereupon Buchanan gave him the appointment.

A French writer (Laugel) says:—"Stanton, Holt, and Dix saved Washington to the nation." And so, in truth, it was. The obligations of the republic to those three Ministers, and especially to the first, can never be repaid. Had the Virginians succeeded in their intention and seized the city, nothing could have prevented the Mexicanization of the nation.

But the resolute action of these three determined men was signally aided by the course of the Governor of Maryland. It was the plan of the conspirators to use in their movements the Legislatures of the Border States. Hicks, the Governor of Maryland, desiring to steer a middle course, refused to call an extra session of the Legislature, though vehemently urged to that step. While he was dreaming that the great conflict might be composed through the mediation of a foreign ambassador, and when he did call his Legislature together, declaring to them that "the safety of Maryland lay in maintaining a neutral position," events were rapidly marching on. Maryland, as a State, could not be brought to act. Virginia would not act without her. During this condition of indecision and impediment, the three energetic Cabinet ministers found means to make the capital of the nation secure.

A HEADLESS BODY.

Curious Mistakes as to Identity.

We mentioned on Friday, says the Portland, Me., *Argus*, that the body of a man had been found on the railway track on Brown's wharf, with the head dissevered and lying several feet from it; and on Saturday we stated that the Coroner's jury, so far, had failed to find anybody to identify the mutilated form, but would sit again for further evidence in the case on Saturday. The features of the man could hardly be mistaken. A peculiar nose, monstrous in size, of the hooked or Jewish form, would identify him among thousands.

They met at 9 o'clock on that day, and two new witnesses appeared. One of them said, in effect:—"I have seen the body, and I know the man. It is John Ryne. He boarded with me several days two years ago. I am not mistaken. I saw him the day before his death. I charged him with being the man who owed me yet for that board. I knew him by his drooping nose and general peculiar appearance. But he would not own up. I refer to my book and find the date and the name of the man, but he obstinately denied." At this point the case assumed a clearness to the jury which could hardly fail of a correct solution. It was poor John Ryne who had undergone the guillotine with those ponderous instruments, the wheels of several railroad cars.

At this moment, a knock came on the door of the jury room, and it was proclaimed there was a new witness, in the shape of the wife of the unknown, with two little children. She said:—"The man is my husband; his name is James Clancy. He left me about three weeks ago in Lowell, and I did not know where he was. I came from Boston this morning on my way home. We belong in Lewiston Falls. My husband's mother and sister live there and so does his uncle, who brought him up and for whom he was named. We worked in the woollen mills just outside of Lawrence, until he left me. I fell into distress then, and the public authorities sent me thus far last evening in the Boston boat. A woman told me of the accident and told me to go and see if it was not James." The jury said, "May you not be mistaken?" "Mistaken! He has on his feet as he lies dead there the very socks I darned and washed for him before he left. Many of the clothes I arranged for him are on his poor dead body. When my little boy saw him he exclaimed 'that's father.' It is James Clancy, and he was never much in Portland before." This testimony was deemed conclusive. Ryne was changed to Clancy by the accidental coming of this bereaved woman and her children.

—An English correspondent calls Reverdy Johnson "a diplomatic muff."

OBITUARY.

John M. Butler.

John M. Butler, Esq., a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died at his residence, No. 2019 Spruce street, shortly after four o'clock this morning. For several months past Mr. Butler had been suffering from a complication of diseases, and was unable to attend to his business by reason thereof. He was a native of the old city of Philadelphia, in which he was born in the year 1809, and had therefore attained his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death.

Early in life Mr. Butler engaged in the business of an engraver and printer of engravings, in which department of art his establishment, at present located in Dr. Jayne's building, on Chesnut street, below Third, attained a high and well-deserved reputation. The elaborate and artistic illustrations of Dr. Kane's narratives were fair specimens of the work produced by him. Several large engravings published by him years ago, including "Franklin at the Court of Versailles," "The Death-bed of John Wesley," and "Henry Clay in the United States Senate," obtained a great popularity and an immense circulation. When the system of internal taxation by means of revenue stamps was found to be necessary by the United States Government, Mr. Butler received the contract for their execution, and for five years his establishment has been devoted to their manufacture.

Mr. Butler took a prominent part in the politics of the city and country at large. Throughout the war he was a zealous champion of the Union cause, as he had been, previous to it, an earnest opponent of the party which involved the nation in civil strife. In 1860 Mr. Butler was made the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district of this State, consisting at that time of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh wards, and a part of the Fifth ward of Philadelphia. At the Congressional election of 1858, when there was an Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate in the field, the regular Democratic candidate had a plurality of only 331 votes, being at least 2000 votes in the minority. In 1860, when Mr. Butler was the Republican candidate, William E. Lehman was his Democratic opponent. The vote stood, for Butler 9581, and for Lehman 8383, giving the former a majority of 198. Lehman contested the election on the ground of fraudulent returns. Governor Packer gave him the certificate, notwithstanding Butler's *prima facie* majority, and he remained in undisturbed possession of the seat. In 1864 Mr. Butler was again a candidate for Congress in the First district as at present constituted, and was defeated by Samuel J. Randall by a majority of 2022. After that the deceased took no particularly active part in politics, but he was known to the time of his death as a true and faithful friend of the Republican party and its principles. His death will be widely lamented.

STRONG-MINDED.

A Countess, Knowing Her Rights, Maintains Them.

The curious performance of the lady in England who claims to be the Countess of Derwentwater, and has taken possession of Dilston Castle, have been more or less noted by American journals. The last mail brings the second chapter of the story:—

"On Thursday, October 1, Mr. C. G. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospital estates, proceeded to the castle and urged the 'Countess' to quit, which she obstinately refused to do. The room which she had selected had been decorated with pictures, and a tarpaulin tent had been erected to protect the 'Countess' from the weather. Mr. Grey's orders from the Admiralty were, however, peremptory, and the men under his orders at once proceeded to demolish these preparations. The eccentric claimant thereupon took up a sword and 'showed fight,' but was speedily disarmed. She then sat herself down on a chair, and, refusing to leave voluntarily, was carried out, chair and all by four men, in a manner strongly suggestive of the fifth of November. Mr. Grey had kindly sent round his carriage, with the intention of placing it at the disposal of the 'Countess,' and had even offered her the use of his own house for rest and refreshment.

"Her ladyship, however, declined to accept any hospitality at the hands of her aggressor, and determined to encamp on the highway, where she remained during Thursday night, sheltered only by a piece of tarpaulin and a military cloak, the goods that she had placed in the ruins being deposited close by, and watched over by her servants. Provisions have since been supplied to her from several houses in the neighborhood, and many friends from Blaydon have visited her, and endeavored to persuade her to relinquish her project, without success. The police have been equally unfortunate in their representations that the placing of an encampment on a public highway was a nuisance. The 'Countess' readily admitted the fact, but referred the officers to Mr. Grey for a remedy. She had deeds in her possession, she said, which unmistakably proved her right to be mistress of Dilston Castle, and it was her impression that she must either be returned to the castle or sent as a state prisoner to the Tower of London; under these circumstances she must decline to submit to any dealings with the police. On Friday night she again slept in the open air, and on Saturday morning, as far as the 'obstruction' was concerned, she still remained mistress of the situation."

POLITICAL.

—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Wednesday, contained four large roosters, three flags, and a tremendous eagle at the head of its columns.

—West Virginia is now the only State that will hold an election previous to November 3. That State will choose from the two tickets annexed, on the 22d of October:—

	Democratic.	*Republican.*
Governor	J. N. Camden,	W. Stephenson.
Secretary of State	S. V. Yantis,	J. M. Pipes.
Treasurer	G. J. Walker,	J. A. McCauley.
Auditor	D. Mayer,	T. Boggess.
Attorney-General	W. P. Willey,	T. Melvin.
Appeal Judge	M. Edmiston,	R. L. Berkshire,
Congress—1st Dist.	H. S. Walker,	J. H. Duval.
" 2d "	W. G. Brown,	J. C. McGrew.
" 3d "	C. P. T. Moore,	T. S. Whitcher

Governor Boreman (Republican) was elected two years ago by 6644 majority. The local elections last year showed no material change. The canvass is quiet but intense.

—L. C. Norvell, of Mobile, Ala., has published an address to the Old Line Whigs of the South, urging them to vote for Grant and Colfax, on the ground that their election will best subserve the interests of the Southern people. The success of the Democratic party, he says, "means war—bitter, relentless, devastating war." That of Grant means peace and prosperity.

—If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall gain all that we have lost in the "lost cause."—*Mobile Tribune.*

—Alluding to his Indianapolis speech, a Georgia paper says, "that in order to appease the squabbles of small men over small matters, Frank Blair comes forward like a demi-god." Like a demijohn is what the paper means.

—The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* says:—"A private letter received from a Kentuckian by a gentleman says, 'Very many people here are buying Confederate bonds at ten cents on the dollar, in anticipation of the election of Seymour and Blair, in which event they believe the bonds will be at par, or at least of a value approaching par.'"

—A firm in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has received an order for one hundred and twenty-five thousand Grant and Colfax badges. This is the second order of the kind within four weeks, the previous one for a like number.

—The probabilities are that the Republicans of Missouri will carry the First Congressional District by 500, the second by 7000, the third by a small majority, the fourth by 5000, the fifth by 4000; the seventh by 8000. Total, 24,500. The eighth is close.

—The Boston *Post* remarks that "the Democrats enjoy one advantage from the election returns—it costs them nothing for powder."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Intelligencer" on the Democratic Muddle—Marine Disasters on the Lakes—The Indiana Election—Blair's Speeches.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

The "Intelligencer,"

This morning, in a double-leaded editorial again demands a change of candidates. It says:—"If the contest is to be continued, some conclusive action, which will be recognized by the Democratic and conservative voters throughout the country, should be at once forthcoming in such form as will give it full authority. The change, if made, must be thorough, and the demand for that change is so general as to require the immediate attention of those who have the authority to speak to the Democratic and conservative voters of the country. Two weeks yet remain for action. Something decisive should be done, and at once—not in the form of individual opinion, but in order to give force to whatever may be determined upon. The National Democratic Committee should be convened, and their voice heard in this crisis. It is folly to deny the fact that a very general desire exists for the proposed change, but whatever is to be done must be immediate."

At a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association last night, the proposed withdrawal of Seymour and Blair was bitterly denounced.

Tom Florence

intends contesting the eleccion of O'Neill in the Second district. Florence asserts that nearly 3000 votes of naturalized citizens were rejected in the district, the record of which has been preserved, and although some would have voted the Republican ticket, the great majority were Democrats, and Florence maintains that a sufficient number would have voted for him to have insured his election.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Blair's Indiscreet Speeches—Progress of the U. P. R. R.—Theatrical—Mormons and Gentiles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 20.—General Blair left for Illinois this evening to fill engagements at different points. Many of his friends there are sorely vexed at his indiscreet speeches since returning home, and hope that he will exercise more caution for the balance of the campaign.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have a large number of men engaged in building a fence along both sides of the track. Over one thousand cars of railroad material and a large number of locomotives were recently forwarded towards the present termination.

Charlotte Cushman is here, and De Bar is endeavoring to negotiate with her for an engagement at his theatre.

The result of an investigation of the cause of the fall of the building at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, by which several men were killed and injured, implicates the builder, his preparations being inadequate for the protection of the lives of the workmen.

The Salt Lake papers report that the General Conference of the Mormon Church, now in session, have unanimously agreed to stop all commercial intercourse with Gentiles, unless absolutely necessary. Parties buying from outsiders will be excommunicated. The measure is considered necessary for self-preservation, as the approaching railroad will flood the country with Gentiles, who can only subsist by Mormon support.

The grading west of Green river is still progressing rapidly, uninterrupted by storms. General Dodge, Chief Engineer, and T. C. Durant, Vice-President, are personally pushing the work.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Red River Sufferers—A Cattle Trade Convention—More Marine Disasters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Twenty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Red river sufferers, but over half the amount being subscribed in Canada and England, will not be available in time.

A convention has been called to meet at Springfield on December 1, to be composed of three delegates from each State, to settle upon measures promotive of the interests of the trade in cattle.

The storm on Lake Huron during last night was the hardest experienced in several years. Many marine disasters are reported, one of them involving the loss of four lives.

FROM INDIANA.

The Recent Election—Voorhees' Seat To Be Contested.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—In the Fourth district of this State, the canvassers throw out the vote of one of the polls of the city of Richmond, which gave Reed a majority over Julian. Had this been counted, it is said Mr. Reed would have been elected. His friends claim that Mr. Julian's seat will be contested upon this.

D. W. Voorhees has already received notice of the contest of his seat. Mr. Carter has served a notice upon him, and filed his protest with the County Clerks of the counties where the frauds are claimed to have been perpetrated.

DISASTER.

A Schooner Capsized and all of the Crew but Two Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—It is only just learned that the schooner J. C. Deering, from Digby for this port, was capsized in the outer bay of Boston Harbor on the 17th instant. Of the ten persons on board only two female passengers were saved. The others were all washed overboard and drowned. The United States revenue cutter arrived here this morning, and has just rescued the ladies from a small boat.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Alex. Schofield & Co.'s oil refinery was partially burned last night. Six hundred barrels of refined and three hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil was destroyed. The loss is about $25,000; partially insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅞; Reading, 98⅜; Canton, 50; Erie, 47¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 115¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Soathern, 87¾; New York Central, 127⅝; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 91⅞; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅞; do. new, 111⅞; 10-40s, 106⅞. Gold, 137. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9⅝.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20—A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. Five-twenties quiet at 73¼. Illinois Central, 96¾; Erie, 32¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to October 17th, since the last report, were 9000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 20—A. M.—Sugar heavy, both for afloat and on the spot. Tallow, 52s.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Irish Republicans to the Front—A Noble Letter from Colonel J. M'Leod Murphy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Dear Sir:—We see it stated publicly that you have declared yourself, in the political contest now going on for the nominees of the Republican party for President and Vice-President. If this is so, will you please inform us? We have known you for years by reputation, as New York State is our place of nativity. The Irish of this city also know you, and such a statement will place them in a position whereby they will do the same. Many of them are almost persuaded to do so now. Having at a former day identified ourselves with the Democratic party, we have thus frankly written you upon the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
H. E. HUDSON, Chairman, Etc.,
P. D. BEECHER, Chairman Ex Com., Etc.
Hon. J. McLeod Murphy, New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1868.—Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to know if I have declared publicly my determination of supporting the nominees of the Republican party (Grant and Colfax) for President and Vice-President of the United States, I answer emphatically YES; and although still professing myself a Democrat, I go further, and say that I shall support every nominee of that party who honestly desires to aid General Grant in his efforts to restore "peace" to the Union, now rendered, I hope, forever indissoluble. The time has come when we must look things in the face practically. Since the last Presidential contest, the Democratic party has ceased to "teach by example." With the failure to elect McClellan in 1864, its life has been continually spasmodic, and this last effort at national organization indicates the final death-throe. The two great questions of slavery and secession are now dead beyond the possibility of resurrection, but there remains, as the "last button" on the threadbare coat of the Confederacy, the doctrine of repudiation. This is the main issue of the present contest. It is, in fact, the only hope that remains to the enemies of the country, by which they expect to relight the fires of revolution; not by creating, as in the first instance, a war between sections, but a bloody, dishonorable, and unceasing strife among classes. The appeal is therefore made by the self-constituted leaders of the old Democratic party to array capital against labor, and to provoke incurable disturbance between the rich and the poor. If this election shall settle finally the question that the Government of the United States holds to the doctrine that the public faith, once plighted, binds the whole nation to its redemption, then we shall have disposed of the only element that threatens the overthrow of national peace. But there will remain for us, after its settlement, as faithful citizens, and as old Democrats, the duty to watch for a faithful administration of the Government. This will give us enough to do, and always constitute a nucleus around which can cluster the controlling forces of party organization. Accepting, therefore, Grant as the embodiment of this idea, which is to restore internal peace and financial prosperity to the country, let us throw off the shackles of mere party distinction, and unite not only in securing his election to the Presidency, but in giving strength to his administration. Upon no people who have sought refuge in this country, have the manacles of party been so closely fastened as upon the Irish (whom, I am proud to say, were my ancestors). Coming here in the hey-day of Democratic supremacy, they have adhered with religious attachment to the teachings of that party; but the hour has come when they should declare themselves free from its slavery, and prove in peace what they have shown in war.

During the siege at Vicksburg I had the honor of serving under General Grant, and the vicissitudes of that glorious campaign brought me in frequent contact with him. There I learned to appreciate his rare intelligence, his wise reticence, his unflinching courage, and his constant self-sacrifice. It would be ungrateful in me now, to forget one who inculcated so many salutary examples. With many thanks for your kind expressions and your remembrance of me, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCLEOD MURPHY.

Messrs. H. E. Hudson, P. D. Beecher, Chairman, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Thomas Boyle, an old man who has been at the Navy Yard for twenty-five or thirty years, was charged with assault and battery upon Rachel Kently, and he charged Mrs. Kently and her son and daughter with assault and battery upon him. In the language of one of the witnesses, thrice spoken, "this affair occurred over and about a basket of ashes belonging to Bayle's landlady"; and each side threw all the blame upon the other. The jury properly acquitted all parties, ordering them to pay their own costs.

In the case of Felix Dorsey, charged with the murder of Pierce Lacy in Dock street, below Water, on the 14th inst., the Judge, having read the Coroner's notes, submitted to him by counsel asking the prisoner's admission to bail, said that he was satisfied it was a bailable case, and fixed the amount of security at $4000.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning's session was taken up by the trial of a seduction case, the details of which were not fit for publication.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Garrett & Brenz vs. James Branroo. An action to recover damages done to plaintiffs' carriage while hired to the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff $16·20.

Henry E. Wallace vs. Christopher Hellman. An action to recover against the defendant as security for rent due from George Zimball, for which a judgment was alleged to have been obtained in this court. On trial.

McGill vs. Chew. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $112.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Johnson & Higgins, libellants, vs. the ship Belle of the Sea. This was a cause in admiralty, on a bottomry bond. Nickerson & Co., of Boston respondents. Argued by Perkins for libellants, and Flanders for respondents.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1.—Judge Stroud.—N. C. Craig and John Mangle, administrators of John Craig, deceased, vs. George Logue. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered.

Margaret McKenna vs. Bernard Duffy. An action to recover for services rendered as a domestic in the defendant's house. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Thayer.—John Bell Robinson vs. Henry Disston. An action to recover a balance alleged to be due for services rendered by the manufacture of sword scabbards during the war. The defense set forth that the plaintiff did not complete his work leaving the scabbards without polish, which they only received by being sent to a distance; and the expense of this, paid by the defendant, was a sufficient set-off to the amount of plaintiff's claim. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined ⅛@¼ per cent. '67 5-20s sold at 111⅜, a decline of ¼; 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 116 for 6s of 1881; 114⅝ for '62 5-20s; 112 for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 111⅜ for July '65 5-20s; and 111⅝ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49⅝@49⅞, closing at the former rate, a decline of ⅛; Minehill at 57⅝, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55⅝@55½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35¾, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 34⅛, no change; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 46 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 30 for Elmira common and 40 for preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 60½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 156 was bid for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33 for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 59½ for Penn Township; 73 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27, a slight decline. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21⅜ for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; 71½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '67.cp	111⅝	100 sh Read R...s5&in.	49⅝
$2000 City 6s, New	103⅝	200 do..ls.rg&in.	49⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	105¼	100 do.s5wn&in	49⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96⅝	100 do	49⅝
$1000 Leh V R bds.n.r.	96¾	400 do....ls.b30.	49¾
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l.	91½	200 do......ls.c.	49 56
$3000 do.......b30.	91½	200 do......ls.c.	49 56
$2000 C & Am 6s, '83	88	200 do.....ls.b30.	49 69
5 sh Acad Music	100	100 do.......b30.	49¾
12 sh C & Am.......ls.	130	100 do	49·56
43 sh Minehill	57⅝	200 do......ls.b30.	49 69
10 sh Leh V R	55⅝	600 do..... ls. 2d.	49 56
27 do..........c.	55⅝	100 do..........c.	49⅝
100 do........b30.	55⅝	500 do.........ls.	49½
120 do....... ls.c.	55½	100 do.........b5.	49½
100 do	55½	100 do	49½
100 sh Pa R....b10flat.	57	300 do......ls.b30.	49¾
100 sh Phil & E.....b60.	27	100 do	49½
100 sh Leh N	27	100 do.........b30.	49½
100 sh N Penna R. b60.	35¾	100 do..............c.	49 81
100 sh N Y & M....b60.	5⅛	100 do	49½
500 sh Big Mount	6	100 do	49½
50 sh Clinton Coal	⅜		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅜	11·45 A. M.	137¼
10·30 "	137¼	11·53 "	137
10·46 "	137⅜	11·58 "	136⅞
11·00 "	137¼	12·13 P. M.	137
11·10 "	137¼	12·30 "	136⅞
11·20 "	137¼		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; old 5-20s, do., 114⅜@114⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1865, 112½@112¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1867, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 106¼@106½. Gold, 137⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; do. 1862, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1864, 112¼@112½; do., 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1865, new, 111¼@111½; do., 1867, new, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1868, 111½@111¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¼@106½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 137@137¼. Silver, 131@133.

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices are steady. Only 600 barrels were reported in lots to supply the wants of the home consumers at $6 25@7 25 for superfine, $8@8·75 for extras, $8 50@9 for spring wheat extra family, $9 25 for fancy Minnesota extra family, and $9·75@11 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat extra family, and $12@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8 50 ℔ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is less firmness in the Wheat Market, and the demand is limited to good and prime lots. Sales of red at $2·10@2 20, and 1000 bushels amber at $2·22. Rye sells at $1·60@1·65 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply and wanted. Sales of yellow at $1·29@1 30, and Western mixed at $1·27@1·27½. Oats are without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 74@75c. Barley is held firmly, with sales of 2000 bushels four-rowed New York at $2·40. Malt is without improvement.

Seeds—Cloverseed is weak and drooping. Sales at $7@7 50 ℔ bush.; Timothy is quiet, with sales of 300 bushels at $3@3·20; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·70@2·75.

Bark has declined; we quote at $46 ℔ ton; 80 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold on secret terms.

Whisky—Sales of 30 barrels at $1 27½ ℔ gal., tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............49 | 11 A. M..............55 | 2 P. M..............58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, Altona, Prus., E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Boston, do.
Schr Albert Fields, Pettit, Norfolk, Geo. S. Reppiler.
Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr S. S. Smith, Brewer, New Bedford, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, York, Fall River, do.
Schr Antelope, Paine Provincetown, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Norwich, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Norwich, do.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Boston, do.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland, do.
Schr Fannie Mattson, Bridgeton, do.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr Thos. Booz, Somers, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Washington, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Wattson, Wattson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, Washington, do.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Richmond, Captain.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, Boston, Captain.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Captain Rogers reports that the Buoy on the Ship John Shoal could not be seen, and that it has not been there for several days.

Br. barque Lady Stanley, Harrison, 80 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to Workman & Co.

Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Lanesville, with stone.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Beverly.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Boston.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Wattson, Wattson, from Boston.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Thos. Booz, Somers, from Boston.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Ann S Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, from Boston.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Charlestown.
Schr Elouise, Nutter, from Apponaug.
Schr Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, from Dennisville.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Newark.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from New London.
Schr Albert Fields, Pettit, from Cohassett.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Ship Martha, from New York; barque Savannah, from Nevis; brigs Margaretha, from Bordeaux, and Kate, from Rio de Janeiro, were all off Wilmington Creek yesterday afternoon, coming up.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 18—6 P. M.—Brig H. B. Brooks, for Philadelphia, passed in this afternoon.

Barque Sarepta, for Havana; brig A. A. Lane, for Portland; and schr H. B. McCauley, for Portsmouth, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tuscarora, Rowland and Saranak, Turley, hence, arrived at Mobile yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamships France, from London; Tripoli, from Liverpool; and South America, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Bull Run Panic—The Party Press.

From the N. Y. Herald.

According to our advices from Washington, the panic-stricken clique of Democratic plotters there are making fresh efforts to bring about the withdrawal of Governor Seymour and General Blair from the Presidential canvass. The late elections seem to have created a regular Bull Run panic, or the confusion of a mutiny on board ship among the terrified Democracy. We have never had anything to compare with it in all the ups and downs of our political parties. It is all owing to a little clique in New York, a little clique in Washington, and a little clique in Cincinnati, seized with the idea that Frank Blair is the Jonah who has brought the Democratic flagship among the breakers, and that, Blair thrown overboard, the vessel might still be saved. Hence through the telegraph these cliques undertake the desperate experiment, and so simultaneously from Washington and New York the proposition is thrown out. But Messrs. Tilden, Belmont, and Augustus Schell, of the New York board of underwriters, say "No. This thing, gentlemen, will never do. A change of front is impossible. It would be equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panic-stricken."

This settles the question. It would have been the stupidity of an idiot on the part of Mr. Belmont to have given a moment's respectful attention to this proposition for a retreat of the Democratic army by a flank movement in the face of the enemy. He rightly says, "It would be equivalent to disbanding our forces." The same opinion is expressed in terms of fiery indignation not only by the red hot Democracy, but by the rank and file generally. Nor do they hesitate to charge the treacherous proposition for a change of front to the weakness and the crime which placed poor Maximilian in the hands of Escobedo, and gave to everlasting infamy the name of Benedict Arnold. Among the conjectures afloat it is said that the most active parties behind the scenes in this movement for the dropping of Seymour and Blair were certain coteries of sporting gentlemen who had made heavy bets upon Seymour and were anxious to save their money, and hence this shrewd device of withdrawing him from the course. If this is true, then, in addition to the bank ring, the whisky rings, the tobacco, petroleum, and other speculating and peculating rings in this canvass, must be added the faro bank and sporting rings, heretofore omitted in the general summing up. We incline to think, however, that the cliques we have indicated in New York, Washington, and elsewhere really thought that, in dropping Seymour and Blair and taking up Chase and Hancock, or Chase and Hendricks, or Chase and John Quincy Adams, the Democracy might still carry the Presidential election, and that a *pronunciamiento* at the same time from two or three prominent Democratic organs would bring about through Mr. Belmont and his committee the change demanded.

The party organs thus involved in this business, instead of striking oil, have been sold, and their assets, we fear, will hardly meet their liabilities. But party journals and the cliques depending upon them are very often pushed to the desperate expedient of staking everything they have of cash or credit upon the turn of a single card. They are nothing but gamblers in politics, and are utterly unscrupulous in their tricks of the game. The time has been when they were a power in the land, but that time has forever passed away. Some thirty odd years ago a change of base, suggested simultaneously by a recognized party organ in Albany or New York and another in Washington, would have been promptly made; but we see that such an experiment at this day of the telegraph and the independent press excites only derision, indignation, and contempt in the party camp. The people of this country of all parties, rank and file, have advanced far beyond the debasing instructions and selfish schemes of the party press.

But, meantime, a world of mischief has been done, not only to the Democratic ticket, but to the *morale* of the party. The Manhattan Club organ here and the Johnson organ at Washington having sounded a defeat and a retreat, the alarm has gone forth upon the wings of the lightning, and from all points of the compass we hear the echoes of a spreading panic, from the centre to both wings of the amy. A Democratic despatch from Washington says that the regular old Democrats will not swallow Chase, and that they "bitterly denounce the Tammany politicians, whose intrigues secured the nomination of Seymour and Blair in the first place, and who (the Tammany politicians) are the first to desert the ticket." Another Washington despatch says that the President is in favor of a change, and that Montgomery Blair thinks it would have been all right if Frank had been put first and Seymour second. Another despatch says that there was an unusually protracted session of the Cabinet on Friday, and that some suppose it was all about this proposition to "swap horses." A Democratic organ at New Orleans says that if Blair is to be cast overboard, Seymour must go with him, and that this is the way to cut the gordian knot. The Philadelphia Democracy, in view of a probable change, are reported to be in favor of Chase and Hancock. From the West we have the information that Frank Blair is ready to stand fast or retire, as the party may demand. A Democratic organ at Augusta, Georgia, charges Belmont and the *World* with lukewarmness and with having made an effort to sell out to the bondholders, and calls for a change in the head of the National Executive Committee. That fellow was a little too fast. Mr. Belmont does not retreat.

From these perturbations among the Democracy, however, it will be seen that this proposition for a change of the party ticket has had a terrible effect throughout the party camps, equal to that of an exploding bombshell in the midst of a picnic. Five hundred thousand dollars expended upon Republican campaign documents and stump speakers would have been but a bagatelle in behalf of the Republican cause, compared with this blast from the Democratic trumpeters of Washington and New York—that the Democratic party cannot survive unless they immediately cast over Frank Blair into the depths of the sea, and Seymour too, because of his association with Blair. Here comes in, for the instruction of Horatio, that trite old maxim that "cheating luck never thrives." A word from him at the critical moment in the Tammany Convention would have secured the nomination of Chase, which would have inaugurated a substantial political revolution at once throughout the country. But Seymour, as in 1862, when he was elected Governor on his war platform, was not equal to this crisis. In announcing his nomination of July last we pronounced it a *fiasco*, but such a *fiasco* as it now appears to be we little dreamed of. Blair and the Brodhead letter and the Wade Hampton platform were only the price which Seymour had to pay for his nomination. Surely the Pendleton escort have had an ample equivalent for all their sufferings in Tammany Hall. The two-thirds rule was the salvation of Andy Johnson, but it has been fruitful only of miserable patchwork compromises and disastrous defeats and convulsions to the Democratic party, from the time of Van Buren down to Seymour. What State, besides the state of despair, is now certain for Seymour? Who can tell?

What is Needed to be Done.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The recent contest was the fiercest and most hotly contested the country has ever witnessed. It called out the utmost energies of both contending parties. Now that the smoke of the battle has lifted, it is the duty of prudent and patriotic champions of the Constitution and the Union to make a careful survey of the field, and to frankly recognize and admit whatever errors may have been committed, and endeavor promptly to repair them, so as to ensure a complete triumph in the final struggle to which the conflict of last Tuesday was only preliminary.

It is apparent at once that, notwithstanding the intensity of effort on both sides, neither can justly claim a decided victory. The high hopes of the radicals have not been realized, but, at the same time, the noble efforts of the Democratic masses have failed to come up to what was expected from them. In asking for a reasonable explanation of the situation, we need not go far to discover a correct one. In Indiana the Democrats have overcome a heavy radical majority. In Pennsylvania the contest has again been so close that the result can be decided only by the official returns. In Ohio there was no general State ticket to be voted for, but the result in the various Congressional districts is full of significance, and conveys a salutary lesson. The defeat of Ashley, the representative of the ultra radical faction; the narrow escape of Bingham, who allowed himself to be made conspicuous as an advocate of the outrageous usurpations of a reckless radical faction in Congress; the probable defeat of Julian of Indiana, who, although less conspicuous, was no less completely identified with the radical extremists; the gain of several Democratic members of Congress in each of these three great States, and the reduction of the majorities of nearly all the Republican candidates for Congress in all of them, are unmistakable indications that the opposition to the revolutionary and extreme measures of the radical leaders is not confined to the Democratic party proper, but that there are thousands upon thousands still acting reluctantly with the Republican party, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to manifest their disapprobation of the obnoxious course of the radical leaders if they could do so without being compelled to adopt and indorse the doctrines and purposes attributed to the Democratic party, hardly less objectionable to the would-be Republican recruits than the measures of the radical leaders which they condemn.

The State elections just held demonstrate clearly that a majority of the people of the North are disgusted with and opposed to the revolutionary measures which have been made distinctive features of the policy of the Republican party. It is also manifest that this majority has not yet been entirely and practically consolidated against the radical candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. If such a consolidation can be effected before the 3d of November the doom of radicalism will be sealed, the whole country will be relieved from the serious apprehensions as to the future by which it is now oppressed, the people everywhere will breathe more freely, and, confident of a speedy restoration of peace, Union, constitutional government, and public economy, will address themselves heartily to a restoration of the prosperity which, until the deplorable outrages of the radical party in Congress, had blessed our whole nation.

The spectacle just now presented is anomalous. A majority of the people are unquestionably opposed honestly to the radical party, and anxious to check its ruinous domination in our public affairs. A portion of that majority are deterred from active, hearty, and successful coöperation with the rest only because of the misrepresentations of the doctrines and purposes of the Democratic leaders, persistently dinned into their ears by unscrupulous radical presses and speakers. They utter the falsehoods, but they never allow their readers or hearers to see or hear the oft-repeated corrections.

Something more than ordinary means must be devised to reach the minds of the conservative men still lingering reluctantly in the Republican ranks, and following, with heavy hearts and anxious fears, the men who have usurped their leadership. They must be disabused of the belief instilled into them, that the Democratic party intends or proposes to resort to any violent or revolutionary means to remedy existing evils, or to go one step beyond the Constitution and the laws, in seeking to restore the integrity and peace of our dissevered and distracted Union. They must be made to understand and confidently believe that the party that is now organized in opposition to the radical factionists and their candidates is sincerely seeking only the restoration of real peace, constitutional government, a perfect Union, and that public economy which is indispensable to the maintenance of the public credit and the aversion of universal ruin.

This conviction in the public mind of what is absolutely true is alone needed to insure the overwhelming defeat of revolutionary radicalism in the coming Presidential election. We know that the Democratic party in this contest is earnestly and sincerely animated only by the purest patriotic motives; that its sole purpose is to rescue the Government from revolution, the country from absolute ruin, and the people from a tyranny more grinding and degrading than the African slavery that has recently been abolished. We know that it seeks honestly only a restoration of the Union, the Constitution, and national prosperity. We believe that its leaders are able to rise to the full measure of the greatness of the occasion, and to do whatever may be necessary to effect all that remains to be done to attract the confidence of the people, and insure the success of the conservative majority in the election now near at hand.

Wade In vs. Wade Out.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Southern chivalry who ran the late Democratic National Convention and are running the Seymour and Blair party are hard to please. Hearing that Howell Cobb, Toombs, etc., were to speak at a Seymour Ratification in Atlanta, we sent down one of the best stenographers in America to report their speeches *verbatim*, which he did, and we published them exactly as they reached us. Word was directly sent hence to Georgia that such speeches would not answer, and from that hour systematic but dastardly efforts have been made to impugn the accuracy of our report! No man has directly, openly impeached it; but all manner of tricky, underhand devices have been employed to induce a general belief that no such speeches were made, or that they were not uttered as we printed them!

General Wade Hampton we regret to see on the same track. He fought well in the late struggle, though on the wrong side, and his military standing should preclude his playing the part of an "Artful Dodger"—but it doesn't.

General Hampton was a member of the late Democratic National Convention and of its Platform Committee. Returning directly to Charleston, he there made a speech (July 24) to a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting, which was duly reported in that chivalric organ, the Charleston *Mercury*. In that speech he claimed the credit of having engrafted in the Democratic platform the momentous declaration that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." We reprinted fully the *Mercury's* report of that portion of his speech in our last, so we will here reproduce only the gist of it, as follows:—

> "I must say that our fellow-citizens of the North met us in that committee, as everywhere else, with the utmost cordiality and good-will. They expressed their willingness to afford us all that we might desire in restoring our States to the Union. (Cheers.) As we were met in such kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate, and knew that I represented the feelings of my people by so doing; and, when the resolutions offered by the Senator from Maryland, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the political powers of a State, were being considered, I begged to add a few simple words. They agreed, and I took the resolutions, which you will find embodied in the platform, and added to them, 'and we declare that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.' (Cheers.) That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for, when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that—when they had declared that these acts were 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void'—I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and apply the remedy in their own good time."

—This is plain, frank, and (we doubt not) true. General Hampton thought he had done a good thing in foisting these ominous words into the platform, and claimed the credit from his Rebel friends. But, as it is now plain that this "revolutionary" issue will not go down, General Hampton sees fit to change his tune. He "roars you as gently as a sucking dove—as it were a nightingale." Here is his version of the same transaction, given at an ovation to John Quincy Adams at Columbia, S. C., on the 12th inst., and reported in the Charleston *Courier*:—

> "A word in relation to myself. I have been the victim of great, wilful, and malicious misrepresentation. The radical papers and leaders have accused me of disloyalty, and to substantiate their charges, they have taken up and garbled my alleged statement that the clause, 'reconstruction acts are revolutionary, null, and void,' in the Democratic platform, was my plank; that I dictated it. To this point I refer because our distinguished and esteemed guest has referred to it in his very able address. Now I here deny that I made any such statement. I did not dictate it. I did say that it was my plank in the platform, and it is the plank of every Southern gentleman. I was on the Committee to frame the platform, and the Southern delegates on that Committee felt themselves as guests only, and resolved to express no preference in the nomination going on, and to take no steps in the interpolation of any plank in the platform. We were willing to leave the entire matter in the hands of the great Democracy of the North, feeling assured that they would do us at least full justice. The only resolution I offered in that Committee was one pledging the support of the South to the Judiciary of the United States, and proposing to leave the matter of the status of the Southern States in their hands for final adjustment and settlement. In the progress of the debate which arose upon this, a Northern delegate expressed the hope that we would not press the point, upon which every Southern delegate withdrew whatever resolution he might have offered. A gentleman from Michigan uttered the assurance that, in the event of success of the Democracy, the South would find relief from her troubles; that the 'reconstruction acts of Congress would be declared revolutionary, null, and void.' I then said, 'if those three words were inserted in the platform it would be all we would ask; we would be satisfied.' These words were inserted by a distinguished son of that glorious little State, Connecticut, and were unanimously adopted. That was the extent of my revolutionary action in New York."

—Having thus given in juxtaposition both of General Hampton's versions of the matter in his own words, we submit that his charge of garbling is ill-advised. The only authority with regard to his doings in that Platform Committee is Wade Hampton; the only authority for the statement that the "revolutionary" plank in that platform was his is that same Wade Hampton; and it is fortunate that his two speeches were both reported for and printed in South Carolina journals of his own faith, and, if there has been any "great, wilful, and malicious misrepresentation," its author is still Wade Hampton. We respectfully advise him to think twice before he speaks again.

The War Democrats.

From the N. Y. Times.

A very large number of War Democrats—of Democrats who stood by the Government in its contest to crush the Rebellion—have called a meeting for Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of proclaiming their preference for General Grant for President! Among the signers will be found the names of many who have been known, in this city and State, as among the pillars of the Democratic party. Some of them, it is true, lost standing with their party when they stood by their country during the war, and have been targets for the denunciation and abuse of their party organs from that day to this. But they have never abandoned its organization until now. They have hoped and struggled for its reform—but reform they find is hopeless. They denounce the action of its National Convention—repudiate its platform and resist the revolutionary sentiments and programme of its candidates. They are opposed to repudiation of the public debt, and will not consent that the Government shall be surrendered to Southern Rebels who still maintain that the Rebellion was right, and who still cling with unflinching devotion to the "Lost Cause." So they call upon all of their party who concur in their sentiments to meet on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute, and take corresponding action.

This is a timely movement. It indicates the process that is going on in the bosom of the Democratic party. The sentiments thus proclaimed are felt by a very large portion of that party who would gladly escape the wreck which awaits it. This movement offers an admirable chance for them to go ashore, and thousands of the party will avail themselves of it. They have no fancy for going to the bottom with the crazy craft on which they have embarked. As we have said from the beginning, the name of Grant is far stronger than the party which made him its candidate, and every day shows more clearly that he will get, even in this city, thousands and thousands of Democratic votes. And so it will be throughout the country. His election, by an overwhelming majority, is already assured.

Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

Governor Seymour's conception of the Presidential canvass was, from the beginning, just and sagacious. His discerning judgment was never misled by fanciful analogies between a political canvass and a military campaign. Success in an election is purely a thing of numbers. The largest political army being always sure of victory, the fate of a battle is determined at the recruiting stations. Governor Seymour accordingly saw the supreme importance of so shaping the canvass as to make proselytes. So far as the canvass has been put upon a different footing, it was done by influences by which Governor Seymour's deliberate judgment was overborne.

The result of the recent elections having vindicated his sagacity, he owes it to himself and the party to assume that position of authority which belongs to his abilities, and which the masses of the party crave that he should take. A statesman upon whom a nomination is thrust, violates no obligation of honor in retaining his individuality, and giving free utterance to his independent judgment—especially when the safety of the party demands such a service. Having witnessed the results of inferior leadership, it is his duty to bring back the canvass to the moderate and proselytizing ground on which it was his original wish to place it. After these defeats, the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader. The Democratic masses are never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence. They see through and scorn the legerdemain by which facts are softened or colored; but they will listen with profound respect to the sober counsels of a sincere statesman, who knows no art but robust integrity, and has too much respect for popular good sense to fear that anything would be lost by a faithful exposure of the situation. Nothing is so persuasive or so steadying as truth, spoken with honest courage. The Democratic masses yearn for the truth from the lips of the statesman who, besides being their accepted candidate, has the clearest head, the best gifts of utterance, the largest power to command attention, the greatest moral weight, of any man in the party. They do not desire him to prophesy smooth deceits, but to tell them, in all honest plainness, why they have failed, and how they may yet succeed. A party cannot subsist upon vaporing and make-believe. Unless we can change the aspect of the canvass, we shall have a repetition in November of a result like that which has overtaken us in the preliminary contest. If anybody tells the people that things look well as they stand, or that nothing which can now be done would better them, he is in the first case dishonest, and in the second mistaken.

Governor Seymour can now aid us much, but General Blair can aid us far more, in a different way, by a chivalric action superior to all eloquence.

The Prospect Before Us.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

We are of that sanguine type of individuals who never despair of results until such palpable and tangible evidence is presented against their fulfilment as to place them beyond the range of reasonable probabilities. Hence we are not disposed to unite with those who hopelessly concede that the late elections in the North and West indicate the absolute discomfiture of the conservative cause in the approaching Presidential election. That may or may not be, as the true friends of the Constitution and the Union acquit themselves of the solemn obligations that devolve upon them. To surrender now—to flee frightened and panic-stricken because, forsooth, we have not gained all that we hoped for, would indicate a want of moral courage unwarranted in the extreme.

It is true, we did not carry the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, but it is also undoubtedly true that the majorities against us are not so great but that with proper exertion they may be easily overcome. There is one element which we have not yet seen taken into account in balancing the chances against us. Our friends of the Jewish persuasion were doubtless left free to vote as they pleased in the State elections, and many, we presume, voted the Republican ticket; but will they, can they be induced to vote for the man who stigmatized them in a public order. Rather will they not seize the opportunity so favorably presented to show that, as a people, they are not to be insulted with impunity? The vote of these people, where they are so numerous, must necessarily be felt; and should it be, as we have every reason to suppose, cast as a unit, it is by no means to be despised. But apart from this, we are so fully aware that many causes tend to operate upon State elections that cannot be brought to bear in the Presidential contest, as to be unwilling to allow more than just weight to any election which has taken place. Let us take courage, then, and let every true-hearted American do his duty.

John Allen for President.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We timidly suggest another candidate for the consideration of the perplexed Democracy. It is hard to have a great party go by default for want of a representative, especially when New York furnishes a man with a reputation more extended even than Seymour, and of as positive character as General Blair. A friend writes us that intelligent people in Paris ask "who is Seymour," and "was he a general under Lee?"

—New York presents a candidate whose name is familiar to Paris and London. We refer to Mr. John Allen, No. 304 Water street. Mr. Allen earned sudden and dazzling renown as "The Wickedest Man in New York." He was an object of penitence. He attended prayer-meeting. He urged his companions in crime to "trust in Jesus" and "prepare to meet their God." He proposed to enter the ministry, and to go over the country as an example of saving grace. But one thing John would not do. He would not abandon the Democratic party. "Close my bar," he said, "but leave me the Constitution! Hold prayer-meetings, but don't compel me to associate with niggers! Break my gin-bottles, but don't ask me to go back on Seymour! I can give up the dance business, but I cannot give up my Democracy!" Of course such a "conversion" could have but one result. So long as John clung to the Democracy there could be no repentance, and so we find him before Justice Dowling for "keeping a disorderly house." His address to that Judge is diplomatic. He talks like Seymour. Thus:—

> Allen—If no charge is made I promise to have nothing to do with politics.
>
> Judge Dowling—Do you mean to say that politics had anything to do with your arrest?
>
> Allen—I don't say anything at all about it, your Honor.

This is just the position that Mr. Seymour held before the Convention. Seymour had nothing to do with politics, and was nominated. Allen would have nothing to do with politics, and he was held to bail. Plainly, such devotion to Democracy needs encouragement. Here is a man who would rather be a Democrat than a gentleman or a Christian, who is a conspicuous member of the party, and who will probably cast more votes than any ten Republicans in the city. His name is known over the world, and his Democracy has passed unscathed through the fires of a hundred prayer-meetings. Such a man would rally the party, and lead to the grand "uprising" for which the *World* is clamoring.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	48,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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OFFICE:
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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL..............$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..............1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS..............1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·24
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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce have appointed the 22d inst. for the presentation of the address to Reverdy Johnson. The Mayor of Liverpool has invited Mr. Johnson to dinner at the Town Hall, on the 26th.

London, Oct. 19, midnight.—A dispatch from Paris reports that Morfori has fought a duel with Henri Rochefort, editor of *La Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded. No further particulars.

London, Oct. 19.—The Houghton race meeting commenced at Newmarket. The Criterion stakes were won by Wild Oats beating Beadsman second, Heatley third, and Genthus fourth.

Dublin, Oct. 19.—Mr. Train has published an address to the American people bidding Irishmen to vote for Grant for President, and adducing proofs to show that the Democratic party is friendly to England. He denounces Tammany Hall, and declares that the voters of the fifth Congressional district of New York must take him as an independent candidate, or not at all. In conclusion he states that though the amount of the claims have been proffered to his creditors, they will not release him unless he is elected to Congress, and even in that event, it is possible they may continue him in jail.

Vienna, Oct. 19.—The Reichsrath has reassembled, Many bills, proposing important reforms, have been introduced.

Paris, Oct. 19.—General Prim has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Gaulois*, indignantly repelling the charges of personal ambition made against him by that journal. The General disclaims all pretensions to royalty, and declares that he would rather leave the country than accept a crown. Minister Hale has frequent audiences with Serrano and Prim.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Havana, Oct. 19.—The following news has been received from Mexico. The revolutionists have defeated a company of government troops near Zapatlampas. Several officers of the former imperial army have been captured in rebel bands. Some Mexican soldiers who attempted to rob the government conducta were captured, and have been carried to the capital. Fresh bands of guerillas have made their appearance in Guerrero, causing much trouble to the inhabitants. Gonzales Ortega has recovered from his illness. He remains at Saltillo.

Edward Perry has been empowered to act as representative of the English holders of Mexican bonds.

Horatio Dominguez, who was sentenced to death, has been reprieved by General Uraga, and banished from the republic.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been introduced into the Mexican Congress.

Escobeda has left the capital for Tampico. Cortinas will shortly proceed to Matamoras.

The concessions to the Vera Cruz Railroad Company have been defeated in the Mexican Congress.

Havana, Oct. 19.—Santa Anna sailed yesterday for St. Thomas on the steamer Pelayo.

Exchange on London, 14½@15; on United States, 60 days' sight, gold, 3@3½ premium.

From New York.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Tammany General Committee held a meeting to-night and ordered the primary meetings in view of the reported withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. An address was unanimously adopted eulogizing those candidates of the Democracy, expressing belief in the success of the cause, saying that the pending contest is pre-eminently one of capital against labor, of money against popular rights, and of political power against the struggling interests of the masses, and calling for the relaxation of no efforts to secure a majority for the electoral ticket.

New York, Oct. 19.—The United States Indian Commission appointed at a public meeting of citizens last May were in session this morning, at the Cooper Institute, to listen to a report from Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, on the present condition of the Indians of the United States territories. Vincent Colyer reported that during the summer vacation a memorial had been presented to Congress on behalf of the Indians, and an address to the people issued by the Commission. Bishop Whipple's address contained a startling array of facts as to the ill-treatment and long-continued injustice of our people towards the Indians. Drs. Bellows, Osgood and Bishop Hemple also addressed the meeting, the latter instancing the result of the humane treatment of the six tribes in this State as an evidence of capacity in the Indians for improvement. They were civilized, and increasing in numbers. After the adoption of resolutions requesting Congress to give Bishop Whipple a hearing at its next session, the meeting adjourned.

The chief business transacted to-day in the Episcopal Convention was the reception of the report from the Committee on Canons. Debate occurred on the propriety of making certain alterations in the Prayer Book, which terminated by laying the matter on the table. The report on assistant bishops, which provides that in case the attention of the bishop to his duties is likely to result in permanent injury to his health, an assistant bishop may be elected, said said bishop assenting thereto, was under discussion at the adjournment.

New York, Oct. 19.—The champion base ball match between the Atlantic and Mutual clubs was postponed to-day until next Monday, in consequence of the threatening rain in the morning.

New York, Oct. 19.—Miss Kellogg made her first appearance to-night, since her return from Europe, at the Academy of Music, in opera and concert. The house was crowded with a brilliant audience, who warmly welcomed the distinguished American singer.

Cayuga, Oct. 19.—As the four o'clock P. M. train west was crossing Cayuga lake, when about half way across, the water boiler exploded, throwing fragments into the lake. Four men were riding on the engine, but none were seriously injured. There was great consternation among the passengers, but fortunately no cars were thrown from the track.

Rochester, Oct. 19.—The Penfield Paper Mills, in this county, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The loss cannot be ascertained. The insurance on the building, machinery and stock amounts to $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Buffalo, Oct. 19.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a passenger by one of the lake steamers, was found this morning on the slip near the Niagara Elevator. The man had evidently been murdered. Deceased is apparently about 25 years of age. Has black curly hair, moustache and goatee trimmed close.

From Louisiana.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The steamship Texas, from Indianola September 30, with cattle for New Orleans, foundered in a gale which commenced the next day, and lasted several days—the same that inundated New Orleans. The vessel was not abandoned until the 5th instant, when she was a complete wreck and sinking fast. The captain and crew were saved by the brig Emily, and brought here.

A dispatch received here to-day from Franklin, Louisiana, states that the office of the Attakapas Register, published in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, was sacked last night, the press destroyed, and the type scattered. The editor and printers left for New Orleans this morning.

The city of Jefferson, adjoining New Orleans, has been considerably excited for several days over a police embroglio. That parish having been included in the lately created metropolitan police district, a force was appointed and sent to take charge, but the authorities refused to surrender the city property, intending to have the matter tested in the Courts. The metropolitans made several unsuccessful attempts to take possession by force, making no appeal to the Court, and finally established a station of their own, placing policemen on beats. A number of these, with the metropolitan captain, were arrested and released on bonds.

Last night, at midnight, a negro named Sandy Parker, said to be the head of the Loyal League, was arrested, having a sword and revolver in his possession. He accounted for them by saying he was an officer of the metropolitan police guarding the church. During the night several negroes were arrested parading the streets armed with Enfield rifles, with United States cartridge boxes and ammunition. Rumors are afloat that the metropolitans intend to attempt to take forcible possession, which the existing authorities will resist. Negroes are congregating at Bradshaw City, Louisiana, where it is said one of the men assassinated at Franklin on Saturday night is to be buried. Arrivals from that section report apprehensions of disturbance, and the families of citizens are being sent to places of safety, the citizens themselves remaining.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The body of Sheriff Pope, of St. Mary's parish, who was killed on Saturday night, arrived here this evening in charge of his wife, en route for Peoria, Illinois. Pope was formerly a Colonel in the 29th Illinois regiment. No clue to the assassins has been obtained. There is no immediate connection of the two murders with politics, except that both were prominent Radical leaders. The reports of families leaving the neighborhood for fear of violence appear to be unfounded. Quiet now prevails, though considerable excitement and apprehension existed at first.

Both Houses of the Legislature to-day passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the detection of the perpetrators of the Franklin assassinations.

The House sustained the Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the city to issue five millions in bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, to be placed on the market and the proceeds applied to the redemption of the city currency, by a vote of 50 to 27. The veto meets with universal approbation. To-morrow is the last legal day of the session. The Legislature is in session to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 19.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Clark to the receiving ship Vandalia, and Surgeon Hord to duty at Norfolk Navy-yard Lieutenant Commander Cork is detached from the receiving ship Vandalia, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

The Treasury Department to-day received $75 conscience money from an ex-government official.

The War Department has relieved Major E. W. Crittenden, 5th U. S. cavalry, from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered him to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri. Captain John E. Blaine, Military Storekeeper of the Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Missouri.

During the past week 343 applications for patents and 65 caveats have been filed, while 260 patent rights were issued.

The United States Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde islands, under date of August, reports that the port is infected with yellow fever. He says there have been few deaths, although there has been much sickness.

From North Carolina.

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—Both political parties are working vigorously in the canvas. The Republicans are jubilant over the northern elections and the Democrats disappointed, but confident of carrying this State. Both have full electoral and Congressional tickets. The Republican electoral ticket has Byron Laflin, of New York, and A. S. Galloway, colored, on it. The rest are native whites. The Democratic electoral tickets are all native and all enfranchised. The Congressional Republican ticket has all natives on it except David Heaton, of Wisconsin, J. T. Dervise, of Indiana, and Mr. Boyden, who runs on the Republican ticket independent, opposes radicalism, yet votes for Grant. Mr. French, of Washington city, and Mr. Fourge, of Ohio, having been ruled off, the Democratic ticket is composed of all natives.

Governor Holden has suspended the order organizing and detailing militia. General Miles has distributed the 40th U. S. regiment (colored) troops as follows: Two companies at Raleigh, two at Goldsboro', one at Weldon, one at Plymouth, one at Fayetteville, one at Salisbury, one at Charlotte and one at Greensboro'. One company of white troops of heavy artillery armed as infantry, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here on Saturday.

Governor Holden professes a desire to preserve order and protect the State government, and the Democrats disclaim all purpose to interfere with the suffrage of the blacks.

Alexander Wills, a member of the 40th U. S. regiment, who was tried and convicted here six months ago for the murder of citizens, was sentenced by Judge Watts to be hung on the 6th of November, the execution to take place in prison.

General Littlefield, of Pennsylvania, has returned here. He is reported to be the real owner of the Standard, Governor Holden's organ here.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The argument on the motion to vacate the writs in the cases against General Butler, in the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, was concluded to-day by Mr. Schley for the motion, which had been previously answered at length by Hon. Caleb Cushing for General Butler, and R. T. Merrick, of Washington, William Meade Addison and R. J. Brent, of Baltimore, for the plaintiff. On each side the argument was exhaustive, and several days will elapse before the Court can review the authorities cited and give its decision.

The convention of delegates representing emigration societies in the United States was permanently organized to-day. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, District of Columbia and Maryland. Col. Rutishauzel, of Chicago, was chosen President; F. Funk, of Philadelphia, Vice President, and Col. Ludwig, of Missouri, and E. S. Schmidt, of Washington, Secretaries. Various propositions were discussed in the morning and evening sessions. The main proceeding was the appointment of a committee to arrange for a union of the immigation societies of the United States and a central board. The proceedings are in German.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—In the United States District Court, to-day, the following cases came up:—Andrew J. Hull, conspiring to defraud the government in connection with tobacco, bond $3000; J. Hull, making a false bond to defraud the government, bond $3000; Peter Rugi, having and passing counterfeit money, bond $3000; George W. Howe, making false bond to defraud the goveanment in tobacco, bond $5000.

Railroad Accident.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 19.—On the North Carolina Railroad, on Saturday night, near Harrisburg, two trains, one having McGinley's circus on board, collided, and five passengers were seriously wounded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A Democratic Justice.—Yesterday afternoon Alderman Riddle, of the Seventeenth ward, was before Recorder Givin, charged with false imprisonment and misdemeanor in office by Captain Jacob M. Davis, late of the 90th P. V. (National Guards), a gallant soldier who fought throughout the whole of the late Democratic Rebellion.

Captain Davis was sworn, and testified as follows—I live at No. 1031 Frankford road; was arrested on Friday evening by two constables and taken before Alderman Riddle, where I was charged with the larceny of naturalization papers; I offered to waive a hearing and enter bail; the Alderman would not consent, saying I should have a hearing; when bail was demanded I offered Joseph Day for $1000; he was sworn, and said he was worth $2500 above and over all debts and liabilities; when the Alderman found the security was good he demanded the deeds of the property: Mr. Day had not them with him, and departed to obtain them; before he got outside the door Riddle pulled out a blank commitment and commenced to fill it.

By opposing counsel, Mr. White—Was there another charge against you? Answer—I don't know.

Counsel—You offered Day as bail, and Riddle asked for his deeds?

Answer—He said he had the deeds home; Riddle said that was nothing to him; he must go get the deeds.

In reply to other questions Captain Davis said:—I did not remember what was said, as there were so many Dutchmen behind me threatening to kill me, that when I got out I had to call on the constables for protection; I went the next morning to get a transcript of the docket, when the Alderman said he would not give it to me until I told him who went my bail.

The accused was held in $800 bail for trial.

Another Democratic Judge.—Francis Metcalf and Edward Davis were charged with misdemeanor, in receiving an illegal vote on election day.

A witness testified that Metcalf was inspector and Davis judge at the Second precinct of the Twenty-second ward, at the last election, and that a John Fisher came up to vote, and was challenged on residence; he was then sworn, and said he had lived in the Seventh ward since October 3; I went in, as is the custom at that precinct, and showed the judge the law, when a man rattled at the door and was admitted; the judge was on the point of refusing the vote, when this man whispered in his ear, and he then said he would take it; I then asked him to enter the facts to which Fisher swore on the tally list, which was done.

The prisoners were held in $1000 bail each, bail being entered by Robert Simpson, south west corner of Eleventh and Brown streets.

Military Parade.—The Grey Reserve Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Latta, yesterday afternoon celebrated the 87th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and the fourth anniversary of General Sheridan's celebrated victory at Cedar Creek, by making a street parade. They formed at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the Olympic Base Ball Club grounds, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, where they had a battalion drill. They were accompanied by a band and drum corps, and numbered about 250 men.

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trade.—The monthly meeting of the above Board was held last evening at their rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth, John Welsh, President, in the chair. The monthly committee, of which John O. James, Esq., was chairman, reported that they have had under consideration the application of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, of the State of Delaware, for aid, and report adversely to said application, as they have no means of informing themselves as to the value of the stock as an investment when the road shall have been completed.

With respect to the construction of a pier and wharf at the Breakwater, the Committee state that in their judgment such an improvement is necessary, but at a point nearer the city than that proposed by the delegates who addressed the Board in the interests of the Georgetown and Delaware Bay Railroad. The report, after considerable discussion, was adopted and the Committee discharged.

The Committee of the month were named as follows:—Messrs. Souder, Buzby, and Stokes. After the transaction of the routine business of no public interest, the Board adjourned.

Cutting Affair at Germantown.—On Sunday evening Francis Roche, a resident of Germantown, met Thomas Gallagher on Price street, and getting into an altercation with him, made an assault with a pocket-knife, inflicting several severe wounds, a cut across the face, extending upwards from the mouth, being the worst. Upon leaving Gallagher Roche went into Centre street, where he encountered an acquaintance named Charles Smith, and engaged in a quarrel with him, inflicting wounds with a knife that are likely to prove fatal. One of the cuts is in the neck and the other in the head, the latter, it is said, extending to the brain. Dr. Duncan was summoned to attend upon Smith, and pronounced him to be in a critical condition. Roche was arrested, taken before Alderman Thomas, and committed to await the result of Smith's injuries.

Projected Improvements.—Among the permits issued recently out of the Building Inspectors' office is one for the erection of a church at Hancock and Diamond streets, to be 77 by 148 feet, and 44 feet high, intended for a Roman Catholic congregation; a dwelling at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, to be 34 feet front and 75 feet deep, three stories in height; seven first-class dwellings, with brown stone fronts, 19 by 68 feet, to be erected on Nineteenth street, above Cherry.

Fires.—The alarm of fire last evening, about nine o'clock, was caused by the burning of Conquest & Lober's grocery and commission house, No. 524 S. Delaware avenue. The stock was badly damaged by fire and water.

The alarm of fire last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of the House of Refuge. The fire originated in the work-shop, and is supposed to have been accidental.

Casualties.—John Hock, who shot his wife a day or two since, and then shot himself in the head, died yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital from the effects of the injuries.

John Haviland, who was run over on the Reading Railroad, and had his leg broken, died yesterday morning at the same institution.

Funeral of a Distinguished General.—The funeral of Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Slemmer, U. S. A., will take place to-morrow from the residence of his father, A. Slemmer, Esq., on Swede's street, Norristown, Pa

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	6 16	Moon Sets	9 01
Sun Sets	5 13	High Water	5 02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James,
Joseph C. Grubb,
John D. Taylor.
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 8
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 9
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Allemannia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 24
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Annandale, Tucker, Boston, Geo. S. Reppiler.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste Providence. J. Rommel Jr.
Schr W. C. Atwood, Atwood, Providence, do.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Salem, do.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, do.
Schr Aid, Smith, Medford, Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Br. barque Centaur, Williams, 8 days from Shelbourne, N. S., in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, 7 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, from Portland, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Annandale, Tucker, from Boston.
Schr Malvina Jane, Goram, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with 704 200 laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, 9 days from Portland, with 181,000 laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, 8 days from Bangor, with 766 200 laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr George Henry, Field, 3 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr H. J. Fay, Prescott, 12 days from Calais, Me., with 170,000 pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Wm. B. Shain, Stokes, 12 days from Richmond, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr G. A. Grant, Banks, 14 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr J. L. Malloy, Russell, from Lynn.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, from Fall River.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Boston.
Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, hence, at New Orleans 14th inst.
Ship Brazil, Hibbert, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 5th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Volant, Castner, hence for Mobile, was passed 10th inst. 3 P. M. off Tortugas.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Brig M. C. Haskell Haskell, for Philadelphia sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, sailed from Cronstadt 29th ult. for Boston.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 17th inst.
Brig Theodore Reimers, Misch, hence, at Leghorn 1st inst.
Schr Joel Van Zant, Lopes, from Savannah 28th ult. for Philadelphia, was seen 17th inst., no lat., etc., by the steamship Yazoo, at New York.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, hence, at Warren 14th instant.
Schr John Compton, Childs, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr J. J. Little, hence for Wareham, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Henry, Dobbin, hence for Portsmouth, at New London 15th inst.
Schr Com. Kearney, Philsbee, hence for Bath, sailed from New London 16th inst.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schrs R. A. Ford, Carpenter, and Harriet Baker, Webber, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.
Schr Izetta, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Satilla Mills, Ga., 10th inst.
Schr Tunice Bodine, Bunce, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Margie, McFadden, hence, at Portland 17th instant.
Schrs Jane W. Baker, Wilson; John Shay, Tilton; and S. Hotchkiss, Hodsden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Schr Thomas Patterson, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 16th inst.
Schr James A. Crooker, Lunier, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that during the current month the Nun and Can Buoys in Boston harbor, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzard's Bay will be taken up for the winter, and spar buoys of the corresponding numbers and colors will be substituted for them.
Boston, October 16, 1868.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had,

E. W CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuftf PHILADEPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH STORE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND EVERY VARIETY FOR

LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 lmrp BOYS' WEAR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1¼p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29¼

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16¼

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT, MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 2¼ No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

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The Union Pacific Railroad Co,

AND

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

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Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 2¼p

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SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Meyrick's Armor. Plates in gold and colors. 3 vols.
Turner Gallery. Artist's proofs. Folio.
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Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of Middle Ages. 2 vols.
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Neale's Mansions of England. 400 plates. 2 vols.
Claude's Liber Veritatis. 3 vols. Folio.
Malherbe Monographie des Picoides. 3 vols.
Dore's Bible, Don Quixote, and other works.
Froissart's Chronicles of England. Illuminated.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6¼ No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 11¼

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N. E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, WM. E. SINN & CO., Lessees and Managers.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Engagement, most positively,
FOR SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing THIS MONDAY, October 19,
of the world-renowned
HANLON BROTHERS.
Reunion and farewell tour of the world-famed
HANLON BROTHERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED, EDWARD, and FREDERICK,
with their juvenile prodigies, FRANCOIS JULIAN, and VICTOR, and their new
TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION!
now making their FINAL TOUR of the United States. In addition to the attractions presented by the HANLONS, they have also under engagement the following European celebrities:
PFAU,
the daring young Russian Athlete, and champion of the world upon the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
JAMES BLAMPHIN, Europe's Greatest Harpist.
MISS EMILY THORNE,
the Accomplished Comedienne and Vocalist.
ALFRED B. SEDGWICK, Concertinist and Buffo Singer. Messrs. SYLVANI and BENEDICT, Grotesque Artists.
Admission 25, 50, 75c., and $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY NEXT
ONLY HANLON MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL TO MATINEE. 10 19 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.
LOTTA AS FIRE-FLY.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Falconer's new Military Drama,
FIRE-FLY.
LOTTA AS FIRE-FLY,
With her great Drum Solo, French Song, and Mad Dance.
With Mr. CRAIG as RAKE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—FIRE-FLY MATINEE AT 2.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 20,
Second night of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
In his celebrated character of
ROVER,
In O'Keefe's Comedy, in 5 Acts, of
WILD OATS.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
William, with Songs..........MR. E. L. DAVENPORT

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
P. M.,
wich is Postmaster,
Confederit X Roads,
wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,
will be WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, at Horticultural Hall. Subject—"Cursed be Canaan."
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's and J. W. Claxton's, Chesnut street.
No extra charge for reserved seats. 10 17 4t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts..$5.
Package of four Tickets..........$1.
Single Admission..........50 cents.
For sale at Carl Sentz's Office (Boner's store), No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Mark Hassler's Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street. Engagements for Concerts, Commencements, Balls, Private Parties, etc., can be made at the offices. 10 14 tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the HORTICULTURAL HALL EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M., will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 21 next. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

ATLANTIC GARDEN — CALLOWHILL STREET.
FOURTH WEEK OF HORSE DRAMA.
THE FEMALE HORSE THIEF. [10 19 6t*
KATE RAYMOND AND BLACK BESS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT Sts.—A few vacancies for beginners and advanced pupils may be secured this and next week. 10 20 tuthst*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered tuths

IMPROVED BALTIMORE

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

AND

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

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J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 lmrp PHILADELPH

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

The Alabama Claims.

THE course of Reverdy Johnson in Great Britain has excited much comment, and from present indications he will become more popular in that country than in the nation which he ostensibly represents. There was not necessarily any great impropriety in his addressing various public assemblies in Great Britain, but he certainly departed from the usual routine in making such oratorical displays soon after his arrival in a country in which he was comparatively a stranger, and in uttering sentiments of affectionate regard for the British people and institutions, which are disapproved by a large proportion of American citizens. As the real business of Mr. Johnson, however, is to represent American interests, conduct negotiations, and form treaties, it matters comparatively little what may be the nature of his unofficial declarations, provided he displays sufficient skill, efficiency, and patriotism in his diplomatic intercourse with Lord Stanley. If he has praised British institutions only as a preliminary to the administration of a bitter pill, there will be no serious objection to his compliments. We confess, however, that the announcement contained in a recent cable telegram of the mode in which he has agreed to adjust the Alabama claims does not inspire strong hopes of a favorable and honorable issue. We are told that "the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for a settlement of the Alabama question is that a mixed commission shall be formed, *which will hold its sessions in London*, and pass *upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens*." The Alabama claims were of a peculiar and imperative character, belonging to an entirely different category from the ordinary claims which originate in a variety of causes. Great Britain suffered a pirate ship to be fitted up in her ports to prey upon American commerce, and this ship not only captured and destroyed a large number of vessels, whose value is well known, but virtually drove American merchantmen from their favorite cruising grounds, and left to British vessels a monopoly of the carrying trade for which American ships had previously been energetic rivals. The direct damage thus inflicted amounted to millions of dollars, and the indirect damage to hundreds of millions of dollars; and if, as the diplomatists of our country have hitherto alleged, this loss was directly occasioned by the connivance or neglect of British officials, the only manly and just way for the British Government to make a thorough atonement was to dispose of this case on its merits, and confess judgment to such an amount as the circumstances required.

In appointing a mixed commission "to meet at London" and to "pass upon all claims," there is a fair prospect that an endless succession of charges against this Government will be trumped up, and that the amount allowed for the Alabama claims will be more than counterbalanced by the ingenious raids of British cormorants upon the American treasury. On a former occasion, a similar mixed commission allowed to British claimants the damages they had paid to the United States as penalties for violating our Tariff laws, and from this class of claims, alone, a mixed commission, sitting at London, would be able, if it was inclined to favor British interests, to figure up a large indebtedness against this country. For the vessels captured and condemned during the blockade bills might also be presented. And in addition to these and other false offsets, the holders of the foreign Rebel loan will probably make a desperate effort to secure its payment by the American Government. It must not be forgotten that the counsel of these bondholders have constantly advised them that they should continue their efforts to secure an acknowledgment of their claims from this country, and they will not fail to avail themselves of the splendid opportunity which Mr. Johnson has afforded by consenting to the organization of a mixed commission "for the consideration of all claims" at London. We have heard from various quarters that the holders of the foreign Confederate loan intend to make a desperate effort to compel the United States to pay the expenses of the war waged against our institutions and our commerce, and British agents have been busily at work paving the way for a favorable consideration of this iniquitous demand. It will afford rich pickings for the lobbyists at Washington, and seductive bribes for the "mixed commission," and still leave, if it is acknowledged, a large sum for the British friends and supporters of the Confederacy.

We shall be glad if the fears we have expressed in regard to the probable result of the new phase of the Alabama question prove unfounded, but trust our readers will watch the progress of these negotiations closely, and we shall be agreeably surprised if a very good explanation is not finally given of Reverdy Johnson's popularity in England.

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Senator that might have been, has issued, on paper bearing his crest, his congratulatory proclamation to the people of the State on the result of the October election. Mr. Wallace's crest is a neatly engraved article, most reliable in the culinary department, and which emits aromatic odors of some Eastern plant. The name of the utensil escapes our mind for the present, but it would doubtless occur to the reader in connection with the Wallace family. In the address he says, "We have fought a good fight." What this sybilline utterance may mean none can tell; but we think that Mr. Wallace is somewhat of a wag. We have only to hope that in future he and his army will fight just as good a fight, and win just such victories as were gained in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. They feel quite lively over them. Frank Blair says they "precurse radical defeat." We hope the precursors will increase.

The Boasted Loyalty of Horatio Seymour.

THERE is nothing more awkward for an aspirant to public office than to have one of those peculiarly unfortunate appendages known as a record. Like the tail of a fox, it is a very pretty thing to talk about in an open field, but when its possessor gets in a tight place, the ornament catches all the briers, is caught by every twig, and frequently causes the destruction of its owner. Now Mr. Seymour is in the condition of a bushy-tailed fox going through a cover of blackberries—at every step it brings him to a halt. He prates of his war record, and an awkward speech is suddenly thrust at him; he tells us of his great nerve, and some irreverent man recalls his address to the New York rioters; and, finally, he claims to have sustained the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and a letter finds the light dated May 16, 1863, which rather puts a quietus on all his pretenses. This letter demands especial attention. It reveals how thoroughly the man who wrote it was opposed to all necessary measures to subdue the Rebellion. Its date is significant. We were in the darkest period of the struggle. Not only were our armies held in check by the enemy, but for several months they had been winter-bound. Dissatisfaction was general. In addition to the strength of the Rebellion, the sedition in the North had gained headway. The riots which broke out six weeks later were impending, and it was known that they would visit us. In such a time as this, when decisive measures alone could save us, when the Northern traitors must be controlled by some wise plan, and when every patriot recognized the fact, the Government arrested that most pestilent traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, and after trial by a court-martial sent him beyond the lines. At once the men who sympathized with his movement against the Government rose up in arms. Meetings were held with the avowed object of incommoding the Administration; and to one of these meetings Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, was invited. In reply he wrote a letter. In it, among other things, we find he said, speaking of the arrest of Vallandigham:—

> "The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense *against law*, but for the disregard of an invalid order put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, *it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism*. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. *If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown.*
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "It is a fearful thing to increase the danger that now overhangs us by treating the law, the Judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North."

The man who, at such a time, would write such a letter, *must be either in head a fool or at heart a traitor*. Either alternative does not add to his claims to the Presidential chair. To talk of revolution as impending at a time when the North was in a ferment, and bad men wanted but the semblance of an excuse to precipitate a rebellion in our midst, was treason in itself. Especially it was so when it was spoken by the Executive of a mighty State, backed by all the authority of his official position. And shall this man rule over us? Shall such a man as this occupy the seat of Lincoln and supersede the claims of Grant? We trust the decision of these questions to the people on Tuesday week.

West Virginia.

ON Thursday, October 22, West Virginia, the first fruit of the Democratic Rebellion, holds her annual election. The rival tickets are as follows:—

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor—	W. E. Stevenson	J. N. Camden.
Sec. of State—	J. M. Pipes	S. V. Yantis.
Judge of Appeals—	R. L. Berkshire	M. M. Edmiston.
Cong. 1st Dist.	J. H. Duval	H. S. Walker.
" 2d "	J. C. McGrew	Wm. G. Brown.
" 3d "	J. S. Witcher	C. P. T. Moore.

The first election held in this State was in April, 1863, when an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing slavery was adopted by a vote of 28,321 in favor to 572 against it. In June of the same year the Unconditional Union candidates for State offices were elected without organized opposition, the vote for Governor being unanimous. By November, 1864, the old Rebel element, under the thin disguise of Democracy, were sufficiently organized to present a front, and 10,438 votes were polled for McClellan against 23,152 for Lincoln. The next State election was held in 1866, when several thousand more Rebels and Rebel sympathizers were in training, and the vote then stood 23,802 for the Republican candidate for Governor to 17,158 for the Democratic, giving a Republican majority of 6644. At the same election the Republican majorities for members of Congress in the different districts were as follows:—In the First district, 1762; in the Second district, 3106; and in the Third district, 1572.

Such is the noble record made by the first section of Southern soil which underwent the process of reconstruction. That this record will not be tarnished by the result of Thursday's election we have good cause to believe. The aggregate vote will probably be much larger than ever before, and strong efforts will undoubtedly be made by the Rebels and their sympathizers to wrest the control of the State from the loyal men who established it. This effort, we trust and believe, will be unsuccessful. In response to a demand by Governor Boreman, a small force of regular troops has just been despatched to the State, to preserve the peace in case the Rebels attempt to disturb it. But there is not much danger of such a contingency. The result of last Tuesday's elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska has had a most salutary effect on the spirits of the Border-State Democracy, although it does not appear, as yet, to have been felt in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.—The erratic Chief Justice is not yet cured of his Presidential fever, if we may believe the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from which we published an editorial yesterday stating that Mr. Chase had consented "to run as an independent candidate, if Seymour and Blair were withdrawn." Grasping and overpowering as is the ambition of the Chief Justice, he has still discretion enough to see through the shallow device of the New York *World* in relation to the proposed change of the Democratic candidates. The *World* insists, in the face of the judgment of the people delivered on Tuesday last, that the Tammany platform, Wade Hampton's plank included, is heartily endorsed by a majority of the people, and would receive their hearty support if the incapable Seymour and the inflammatory Blair could be induced to retire into the shades of private life. But Mr. Chase, who has reduced Presidential seeking to a science, and devoted thereto his best energies for some years past, knows better, and solemnly announces that he will consent to go before the people as an independent candidate only, on his own platform, or no platform at all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ VOLUPTUOUS IN PERFUME, YOUR desire is gratified; the "FLOR DE MAYO" of PHALON & SON is the most exquisite extract ever distilled. The beautiful flower from which it takes its name is the most fragrant floral product of the Western hemisphere. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.
NOTICE
To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—
Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3100, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.
Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

☞ DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Members of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at their room, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and to hear the report of the year's operations.
The Lady visitors contributors, and all interested, are cordially invited to be present.
10 17 3t* JOHN H. ATWOOD.

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.— An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 4 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING
AT
CONCERT HALL.

The Republicans and other loyal citizens of Philadelphia friendly to the election of

GRANT AND COLFAX,

Will assemble in Mass Meeting

AT CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

To express their condemnation of the gross frauds committed by the leaders of the Democratic party at the late election.

The ballot-box has been openly desecrated. Fraud and violence have defied the will of the people. Armed ruffians have been brought from other cities to overawe the peaceable voters. Fraudulent naturalization papers have been voted by thousands, and the peace and order of our city have been violated by organized bands of lawless men, under the protection of Deputy Sheriffs, who have shot down citizens while exercising a freeman's rights.

Let us meet and take counsel together for the protection of our rights. 10 19 2t

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—Members of Companies will assemble at time and places as stated below:—
A and E TUESDAY, Oct 20, 8 P. M., at Headquarters,
B and C, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Headquarters,
F, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Diligent Engine House,
G, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Merrick and Market streets
B, FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 8 P. M., at Headquarters
H and I, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.
A full attendance is requested, as *business of great importance* will be considered
By order of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President,
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 10 19 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Match for $500, mile Heats; 3 in 5, to Wagons, To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) at 3½ P. M.
M. Goodwin enters b. h. General Thomas.
Owner enters b. s. Emperor.
Good day and track. Admission, $1. 1t

THE CONTENTS OF SAMMY'S POCKET.

Oh, Sammy! What have you got in your pocket?
A big jack-knife; an oroide locket;
A garter, some rags, and old brass button,
A piece of bone from a leg of mutton,
A small plug top, and a bit of leather,
Five or six pennies strung together;
A chunk of chalk, and a roll of string,
And the baby's india-rubber ring;
A gimlet, a brush, a pencil of slate,
A piece of a broken china plate;
A little bottle without any cork,
Two prongs of a broken dinner-fork;
Some tenpenny nails, the lash of a whip,
A little bit of a wooden ship,
A fiddle string, some scraps of tin,
A woolly dog's tail, and a big brass pin;
A fine-tooth comb, and a jewsharp frame,
And odds and ends too many to name.

How did the boy's pocket hold them all?
They make things strong at the GREAT BROWN HALL!

Affectionate mothers! doting fathers! fond grandparents! When you want to clothe the boy, remember the strength, the beauty, the cheapness of the garments we make for him.

The Boy, the Boy's Father, the Boy's Grandfather, and all the male members of the family are respectfully invited to follow the crowd, and join the assembly of excellent folks who purchase their clothes cheap for cash, at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS! SILKS!

SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY CORDED SILKS,
CHAMELEON SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE SILKS AND WHITE SATINS,
EVENING SHADES OF SILKS,
COLORED AND BLACK SATINS,
SILK PLUSHES.
Superior Quality Black Silk Cloak Velvets.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 20 tuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Magnificent Stock of Astrachan Cloths and Velvet Cloths.

BLACK ASTRACHANS;
BROWN ASTRACHANS,
ASTRACHAN PLUSHES,
BROWNS AND BLACKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS,
PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS,
With a great variety of new Styles of CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 20 tuths3t And No. 19 STRAWBERRY St.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

We have now arranged for examination the finest assortment of

FRENCH CLOCKS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, Comprising
Fine Gilt Mantel Clocks with Shades,
Fine Marble Clocks,
Fine Alabaster Clocks,
Fine Mantel Clocks, with Bronze Figures,
TO BE SOLD
ON THURSDAY MORNING, October 22,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.

The invoice of this season's importation, and all in perfect order.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
10 20 2t4p NO. 240 MARKET ST.

REMOVAL.

DENTAL DEPOT.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the Dental Profession the removal of our business from

No. 528 ARCH STREET

To the NEW BUILDING which has been erected especially for the manufacture and sale of

Artificial Teeth and Dental Materials,

ON CHESNUT STREET, Corner of TWELFTH.

10 20 3t SAMUEL S. WHITE.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

A Grand Exhibition or Fair Day,
For the Benefit of the
Improvement Fund of the Association,
Will take place
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
Commencing in the morning.

It will consist of a series of exhibitions on the mile drive, besides including other attractive entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets.
More than forty of the finest and fastest Horses owned in our city, and other places, have been voluntarily contributed by their owners to contest in trials of speed.
In addition to the extensive accommodations of the Club House and Billiard Buildings for families, the New Audience Stand, capable of seating 1500 persons, will be opened for the occasion. Every attention will be paid to the entire comfortable accommodation of every one in attendance.
Omnibuses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets, every few minutes for the Park, commencing at 11 A. M.
Mr. Proskauer, the popular caterer, will provide and have charge of the Restaurant.
Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.
Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.
Single admission tickets, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2.
No admission charge for coachmen. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Grand Exhibition or Fair Day
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
Commencing in the morning.

Gates of admission will be opened at 9 A. M.
Amongst the most attractive features of the Exhibitions will be the Grand Cavalcade, appointed at 4 P. M., on a mile drive, for the display of horses and equipages on the grounds, the whole preceded by Birgfeld's Celebrated Band of selected instruments.
The programme of exhibitions is of such extended character that their commencement cannot be delayed later than noon (12 M.)
The Committee on Programme of Exhibition will wear white ribbons, to whom owners or drivers of horses will please report. The Marshals (mounted) will wear red ribbons. 1t

What is Dyspepsia?

1. **A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach**—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. **Flatulence and Acidity.**—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. **Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.**—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. **Gloom and Depression of Spirits.**—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. **Diarrhœa.**—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. **Pains in All Parts of the System** arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. **Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.**—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. **Cough.**—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. **Want of Sleep.**—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. **Symptoms of External Relation.**—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. **Vomiting.**—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 **Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.**—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Mage, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Mage a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard*.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. 20 3t

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS,	$2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3 00.
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BLACK BEAVERS,	5 00.
BLACK BEAVERS	5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 50.
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The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country. Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation
VELVETS,
SATINS, and
RIBBONS,
TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES
To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

THE FIRST
NEW BUCKWHEAT
OF THE SEASON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12t4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3m4p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 2§ 6p

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Lotta as "Fire-fly."

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the lively little actress now performing at the Arch should be popular. She is so pretty and childish looking, so vivacious, so kittenish in all her ways, that she carries the sympathies of her audience with her, in spite of the fact that her capers cannot properly be considered as acting in any acknowledged sense of the word. Lotta's strong point is kicking her heels, and when she kicks her heels she always brings down the house. What would be vulgar in another actress is in her case laughable and amusing; she can smoke a cigar, play on the banjo, beat the drum, dance a breakdown, sing a little, and is proficient in divers other accomplishments too numerous to mention, but when it comes to stamping one of her red-laced boots on the stage with an air of command or defiance, or cutting a pigeon wing, which she does some dozen or two times, more or less, in every act, she is in her glory, and her audience is happy. The question might reasonably be asked, Why should this gay, dashing little woman trouble herself about art, when she is sure of pleasing the public and filling the theatre night after night with the nonsensical antics she is such a perfect mistress of? And yet we would like to see Lotta seriously attempt some good part, and play it as well as she is able, for we believe that she has capabilities which as yet are undeveloped, and we do not believe that her popularity would be diminished in the least if she would endeavor to do something really artistic.

Mr. Edmund Falconer's drama of *Fire-fly* which was produced last night, is an adaptation of "Ouida's" novel of "Under Two Flags," and we have sufficiently characterized it when we say that the play is every way as absurd as the story. The dramatist, however, has accomplished his object in giving Lotta a part in which she has ample opportunities to show off her peculiar fascinations, and which keeps her almost constantly before the audience. The plot is very slight, and not very important, although the dramatist has managed to stretch out to five acts what might easily have been told in three at the most. An English gentleman of noble family, "Harold Cecil," is unjustly suspected of the crime of forgery, and to escape from disgrace he leaves his own country and goes to Algiers, where he enlists as a private in the French army. For some reason, not clearly explained, he manages to incur the hatred of the colonel of his regiment, and he also wins the affections of "Fire fly," the vivandiere. "Harold," however, loves a noble English lady, who discovers him in his disguise, and as she reciprocates his affection, the poor little vivandiere, of course, is in a very bad way about it. "Harold" falls into a trap set for him by the "Colonel," and is sentenced to be shot for a breach of discipline: and "Fire-fly" exerts himself to save him and obtains a pardon. She arrives with the important document just as "Harold" is about to be executed, and throws herself between him and the muskets levelled at his breast. She receives the bullets in her own heart, and dies at his feet. This tragic ending, to our mind, spoils the piece, and we think it would be more satisfactory, and every way as effective, if "Fire-fly" could be permitted to save her own life and her friend's, too, by a very slight alteration in the *denouement* of the piece.

The play, in spite of its faults, is lively, with plenty of action and any amount of broadsword combats, musketry discharges, and other exciting incidents of like character. Some of the tableaux are very effective, and as it is well acted and well placed upon the stage it goes off with much spirit and amid the heartiest applause. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, and the performance was a decided success, inasmuch as everybody seemed pleased.

Lotta's performance did not present any new features, and as "Fire-fly" she was essentially the same as she is in everything else. In the sentimental passages she did not appear to the same advantage as she did in those where she could give a free rein to her spirit of fun and frolic, just as her "Little Nell" is inferior to her "Marchioness." The last named she could make a really fine part if she would study Dickens, try to act it, and try to forget Lotta. That she will do this, and endeavor to made an artist of herself, we doubt: but we do not doubt that she would advance her reputation thereby, and make her performances every way more worthy of applause. The elfish creation of Dickens is in every way suited to her abilities, and it is worthy of her best efforts. Mr. Brougham's dramatization, however, is not the best that might be made, and not the least of its faults is that it encourages, rather than restrains, Lotta's extravagances. We feel a sincere interest in this little actress, and we say thus much because we would like to have her make her mark in a way that would entitle her to the best praises we have to bestow.

E. L. Davenport as "Hamlet."

Mr. E. L. Davenport received a very cordial welcome at the Walnut Street Theatre last evening, and he gave an unusually fine personation of "Hamlet." Mr. Davenport is certainly one of the most versatile and accomplished actors on the American stage. In tragedy, comedy, and melo-drama he is equally at home, and whatever character he undertakes he gives it an individuality which marks it as a work of refined and intellectual art. We have been astonished at times to see how Mr. Davenport will sink his own individuality, and become absorbed in the character he undertakes to represent, and appearing as he does sometimes in two entirely different *roles* in the same evening, he contrives to change his whole personal appearance and facial expression so as to sink the actor completely. There are some performers on the stage who have this power in a limited degree, and in one or two parts they are pre-eminent; but with Mr. Davenport every *role* is elaborated with the same conscientious fidelity, and in the particular point we have named we think that he is without a rival.

Mr. Davenport's "Hamlet" we have seen many times, and always with pleasure, and, without disparaging the merits of other actors who have gained celebrity in the same *role*, we have always been inclined to give it a very high place in our regards as an artistic, scholarly, and satisfactory representation of the most subtle and difficult *role* that can be taken up by a first-class actor. There is a sustained excellence about Mr. Davenport's "Hamlet" that commends it to the dramatic connoisseur as well as the Shakespearian student, and as an interpretation of the hidden meaning of the tragedy evinces a poetic insight which is as rare as it commendable.

The Hanlons at the Chesnut.

The Hanlons certainly get up a very attractive exhibition, and in their particular line they are unrivalled by any performers now before the American public. The ease and grace with which their feats of skill and daring are executed obviate the idea of danger in the minds of the audience, and even in the most perilous acts we feel certain that the performers will come safely to their feet again. The Russian athlete Pfau's trapeze performances are wonderful, and the boys Victor, Julian, and Francois are also interesting. One of the new features of the entertainment is the velocipede evolutions of William and Frederic Hanlon. These vehicles are all the rage now in Paris, and there is some talk about introducing them in this country. The Hanlons show how they are managed, but we are afraid that amateur ventures in the same way would result in numerous overturns before the same skill could be acquired. The entertainment is agreeably varied by the musical performances of Miss Emily Thorne, balladist, Mr. James Bisamphin, harpist, and Mr. A. B. Sedgwick, concertina player.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlons and their Transatlantic Combination will appear this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Rover" in the comedy of *Wild Oats* and as "William" in the nautical drama of *Black-eyed Susan*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire fly."

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a variety entertainment.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their first public rehearsal of the season at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Clothing—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FOR pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid re-broken Schuylkill go to

WILLIAM W. ALTER'S,
Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street,
or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ
THIS and THIS

From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.	From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."	"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET streets.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuthslm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE—Half Square Ground on Market street, near Forty-ninth street. WILLIAM B. WEIR, No. 3936 CHESNUT Street. 10 19 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5sp‡

DIED.

ARUNDEL.—On Monday afternoon, October 19, 1868 ROBERT J. ARUNDEL.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 857 N. Broad street, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. **

BROWN.—At Lake Corner, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ***

HAMILTON.—On the 18th instant, WASHINGTON HAMILTON, son of Margaret and the late Hance Hamilton, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 409 Carpenter street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 17th instant, HALLSTANTON youngest child of Charles R. and Sallie A. Lindsay, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2021 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

McDERMOTT.—On the 18th instant, JOHN McDERMOTT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1710 Salmon street, above Ann, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Services and Interment at St. Anne's Church.

SLEMMER.—The funeral of Brevet Brigadier General A. J. SLEMMER, U. S. A., will take place from the residence of his father, Adam Slemmer Swede's street, Norristown, Pa., on Wednesday, October 21, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Episcopal Church All friends are invited to be present, without further notice. *

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
OR THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
On this date, October 19.

For $1000 U. S. 6s of 1881, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $124·33 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1862, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $109 33 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1864, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $86·83 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1865, May and Nov., we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $88 08 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1865, Jan. and July, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $78 08 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1867, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $78·08 cash.
For $1000 5-20s of 1868, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $80·58 cash.
For $1000 10-40s, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $25 58 cash.

In case Central Pacific Railroad Bonds are preferred, the difference would be $10 less on each $1000 exchanged.

The difference will vary slightly as Governments go up or down.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 20 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS R.R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., August and February. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price 97½ and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps and statements of the Road on hand for distribution.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON AND WILKESBARRE R.R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, at 80 and accrued interest, 6 per cent., April and October.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Bonds,
Interest 7 3-10 per cent.
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
6 per cent. in Gold.

Government Bonds, Stocks of all kinds, Gold, etc., bought and sold.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD Street,
10 20tuthslm] Philadelphia.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 1§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 12 1m

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
NEW DESIGNS.
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. BAILEY & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Cor. CHESNUT and TWELFTH,
10 20rptf PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR
BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthrp

MINCED MEAT.

Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated

"NE PLUS ULTRA"
MINCED MEAT,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.

Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S.W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,
10 20 tf PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 5sp‡

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN FROM AUCTION,
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
MEDIUM BLACK SILKS.
LOW PRICE SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
CLOAKING VELVETS.
PONSON'S AND OTHER LEADING MAKES OF
BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS.
HEAVY CORDED SILK EPINGLINES.
PLAIN SILK FRENCH POPLINS, Beautiful Shades.
FINE FRENCH REP POPLINS. New.
50 pieces OMBRE STRIPE MOHAIRS, heavy for Suits, 38 cents, cost over 50 cents.
4-4 STRIPE FRENCH POPLINS 50 cents.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, very low.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
Blue, Purple, Scarlet, Brown, and Lead.
SPLENDID QUALITY BLACK VELVETEENS, SILK FINISH.
LINEN HDKFS., for Ladies. Great Bargains.
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW STYLE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS Plain and Striped.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to examine our FLANNELS before making their purchases.

The utmost politeness in attendants. No misrepresentations or undue pressure to effect sales.

We have constantly in stock
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS,
GILBERT FLANNELS,
OPERA SACK FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS,
SWANSDOWN FLANNELS,
MOLESKIN FLANNELS,
GAUZE FLANNELS,
SILK WARP FLANNELS,
DOMET FLANNELS.
ANGOLA FLANNELS,
PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We are now opening a few bales of all-wool FLANNELS at 25, 31 and 37½ cents, that are decided bargains, and well worth an early call. 1t

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

A full line of STANDARD BLACK DRESS FABRICS, all much under regular prices.
BLACK VELOUR OTTOMANS,
BLACK WOOL EPINGLINES,
BLACK WOOL POPLINS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
BLACK PARISIENNES.
BLACK MOURNING SILKS.
ALSO,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
1000 SHAWLS, $1 to $10.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS,
ROYAL BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
FAMOUS CANTON FLANNELS,
FRENCH PRINTS AND DELAINES,
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COOPER & CONARD,
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SHAWLS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Call attention to a large and varied assortment of
SHAWLS,
Just received, and which will be found under the market rates.
Broche Long Shawls,
Broche Square Shawls,
Paisley Long Shawls,
Paisley Square Shawls,
Blanket Shawls.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,
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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6§rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Settlement of the Alabama Claims —Affairs in Spain—The Nebraska Election.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Reorganization of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The reorganization of the nation is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the provinces.

The democrats have assembled in different parts of the country, and have declared that all males who have reached the age of twenty years should be allowed to vote.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is reported to-day that the international differences pending between the United States and England relative to the Alabama depredations will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitrament.

FROM NEBRASKA.

The Recent Election—The Republican Majority.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—An Omaha despatch says that official returns from twenty counties give a Republican majority of 1954. The counties yet to hear from will make this majority not less than 2400. The Republicans gain 1640 over the last Congressional election. The total vote is 17,000—almost doubling that of Nebraska two years ago.

Salt Lake papers give the proceedings of the General Mormon Conference. It was unanimously agreed that commercial intercourse with the gentiles be restricted to the necessities of the Mormons, and that those purchasing generally from the gentiles will do so at the peril of expulsion from the Church. This measure is urged as necessary in self-defense against the rapidly approaching danger of outsiders coming in with the Pacific Railway, and also as the avowed enemies of Mormonism.

Benjamin Cutler, Surveyor-General of New Mexico, and formerly Adjutant-General of California, died at Santa Fe on Sunday last.

FROM VERMONT.

Senator Edmunds Re-elected.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—In the Vermont House of Representatives to-day Hon. G. F. Edmunds was re-elected U. S. Senator for six years, receiving 188 votes to 11 for Hon. T. P. Redfield. The Senate will elect him unanimously this afternoon, and both houses meet in convention to-morrow to complete the election.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	127⅛	Pitts.F.W.andChi.	114⅛
N.Y. and E. R.	47	Tol. & Wabash R.	64
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Mil. and St. P. com	104⅜
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	86⅛	Adams Express Co.	50½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Wells, Fargo,	30
Chi. and N. W. com	92⅛	U. S. Express	48⅝
Chi. and N.W. pref.	83½	Tennessee 6s	71⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅝	Gold	137⅛

Market heavy.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, October 19.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SERGES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
Green and Blue Plaids,
FOR SUITS (NEW). 10 17 3t

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths4m HOUSEKEEPING G

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

The November number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains the following:—"Mahala's Drive," an American story, by Mrs. F. R. Stockton; "Scientific Exploration to Alaska," by George Davidson, U. S. Coast Survey; "Fata Morgana," by Mary E. Atkinson; "The French Empire," by George M. Towle; "Dr. Aar," by Kate P. Kereven; "Forest Recollections," by Charles Lanman; "Sillouettes," by Prof. J. D. Bruns; "Legal Interference with the Hours of Labor," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Emmanuel Leutze, the Artist," by Anne Brewster; "Incognita," by Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball; "Riccardo il Falcone," an Italian story, by Robert Boggs; "About Strength," second paper, by Walter Wells; "A Day at Cherry-patch," by Rev. J. A. Harris; "Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day," etc.

Miss Anne Brewster's interesting reminiscences of the lamented Leutze we give entire:—

Twenty-five or thirty years ago an old Englishman, John Rubens Smith, taught drawing and perspective in Filbert street, near Tenth, Philadelphia. He called himself "Professor of Drawing and Perspective in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts," with a pride that made you feel sure the old man innocently imagined it was some foreign royal academy.

"Professor" Smith was an excellent teacher and a curious, eccentric man, full of English gossip, particularly relating to engravers of the latter part of the last century, such as Bartalozzi, Strange, and Wollaston, and others he had known or heard of in his youth "at home," as he called London. I have often recognized my old master's anecdotes when I have since read memoirs of English artists "famous in palette or buskin."

Smith had a curious way of teaching. After our class assembled and each member was seated at the desk, working at a piece, he would sit down by any one, just as the fancy took him, call all of us around him, place a paper over the unfinished drawing, take a pencil, and begin sketching, at the same time saying:—

"When you wish to draw a tree," (or whatever the offending passage of the pupil's piece might be), "you do thus—and thus—and thus."

So he would proceed, pointing out each part wherein the copyist or student had failed. When all the faults were made very glaring, he uncovered the drawing and displayed his own work with great triumph beside the poor confused pupil's unfortunate study.

Our master insisted upon having full portfolios brought to the lessons: he wished to see everything we drew at home as well as at school. Sometimes he would open one of these, pretend to take it by chance, as if he did not know to which pupil it belonged, and again assemble the class around him.

He turned over piece after piece: every little bit was carefully scanned. The more finished sketches received the severest criticisms: indeed, the old man was fiercely ironical on completed pieces: woe betided the pupil who called any study "finished." Suddenly Smith took pencil and paper and the above process of sarcastic teaching began:—

"If you wish to make such a study, you do so. You begin by sketching in the whole lightly—never finish any one point. Then you do thus and thus."

Then followed a hasty but correct copy of some defective study in the portfolio—the very one probably that was the pupil's pride and an object of admiration to the associates in the class. The master placed his sketch, after it had arrived at a certain point of completion, beside the imaginary *chef d'œuvre*, and began ruthlessly to destroy all its fancied merits.

It is very pleasant to dwell on these old lesson hours, and I could describe much that was interesting as well as amusing about the old man; but I did not intend to do more than mention his name when I began this sketch. I am already transgressing one of his great rules by dwelling on him so long—making an accessory too prominent.

As our class descended the stairs from the painting-room on the lesson days, we often met a class ascending of young men, aged twenty years or thereabouts. They were "academy students," as Smith called them with innocent pride.

One of these young men was a great favorite with our master. I never heard the old man praise a pupil so much. Sometimes he showed us dashing sketches made by this student, or fine perspective studies; and at last, when the young man seized upon success by a painting that was exhibited at a public exhibition, one might have thought from Rubens Smith's exultation that the old man had painted it himself.

This young artist was Emmanuel Leutze, and the painting was an Indian gazing at the sunset.

I remember well how Leutze looked in those young days; and through all these long and eventful thirty years, whenever I have heard of the great artist and seen his works, I have recalled the appearance of the serious, earnest-looking young German whom I used to meet on Rubens Smith's stairway, whose face was more intelligent than good-looking, and who always passed us with shy haste. In all this time I never met the young artist again.

Last spring, in Washington, I noticed at a little company one evening a middle-sized, thickset, extremely plain-looking man. He had a bristly, red-brown moustache, ill-kept beard and thick, rough hair: a square, hard, German face, with a concentrated expression, that was increased by the spectacles he wore and his extreme short-sightedness. His head was massive; he looked about fifty; a serious man, indifferent to, indeed regardless of, conventionalities; quiet, unobtrusive, but self-possessed and observing. He was large, had a broad chest and healthy-looking physique, although his habit seemed a little plethoric; but when this was noticed, the quick, energetic movements of the man, the fire in his eye, seemed to correct all fear of injury that might arise from this full habit. A long life, and the most unlimited liberty of meat and drink, it seemed, might belong to this healthiest and strongest of Teutons.

When I first observed him, he was in a corner, with a small paper book and pencil in his hand, and was busily employed sketching the head of a picturesque-looking man, who, with the rest of the company, was listening to some fine music.

A little while after, I was looking over a large book filled with water colors, many of them by English artists of great note. A gentleman who was showing them to me said, as he turned to one—

"You surely remember that?"

I did not: the picture had a faint resemblance to some place I had seen, but I could not name it.

"Strange!" exclaimed my companion. "Why, that is Lake Geneva just above Vevey."

"Yes indeed," I replied; "it seems odd that I should not know it, for I lived nearly a year at La Tour de Peilz, the point from which that view must have been taken, and looked on that landscape daily and hourly from my parlor and bedroom windows."

"Not at all remarkable!" said some one in a self-asserting voice. I looked up and saw standing near us the person whom I had noticed a little while before sketching: as he was also interested in the water-colored pictures, I pushed the book a little nearer to him, that he might see them better, and remarked as I did so:—

"And yet I feel somewhat surprised at not recognizing my old home; but nevertheless I do not, although the picture is beautiful."

"Beautiful? No! Because it is grossly in error," he replied, abruptly. "That's not a bit like Chillon. Chatelard could not be there. Dent du Midi should be here, Dent de Morcles there, and Mont Velan at this point."

So he continued criticizing, not only this picture, but every one we turned to, in a manner that afterward recalled to my memory my old master, Rubens Smith. Venetian, Neapolitan, and Oriental studies, each and all, received his unsparing criticisms. The man was not pedagoguish nor conceited: there was something beyond and above either in his manner. He was, as I have said, self-asserting, and also as if perfectly conscious of the actual possession of true knowledge.

When we reached the last picture in the costly book, the lively conversation that had arisen over it was suddenly ended by the stranger walking away as abruptly as he had joined us.

"Who is that gentleman?" I asked.

"Is it possible you do not know him? You must both pardon me. I thought you were acquainted with each other;" and without replying to my question, my companion left me suddenly and went in pursuit of the stranger. In a few moments they came back together, and Mr. Leutze was presented to me.

Leutze took a chair beside me and began a conversation in a tone slightly modified: a little more deference, not much, could have been observed in it, though on the slightest provocation his self-assertion was very prominent.

Of course I directed the talk to his own works as soon as I could, although at first we spoke of places in Europe we had visited, certain famous buildings or landscapes, or places not so famous, but which had pleased our taste and fancy. He talked of Rome with me, where I had never been, but towards which place my path was leading, and said he felt at home in every part of the great city—he "knew every cranny and nook."

I asked him if he remembered taking lessons of old Rubens Smith years and years ago in Philadelphia. His face brightened and grew almost boyish; it was charming to see the hard lines placed on it by manhood's work and hard-earned experience soften down at the mention of a long, long past. He smiled almost tenderly and replied,

"Yes, yes; I took perspective lessons of Smith, and an excellent teacher he was. Excellent!"

I mentioned to him part of what I have already related, and he listened with delighted interest. He remembered perfectly the class he used to meet on the stairway, and was gratified at my repeating to him his master's praise, and especially the delight and triumph the old man had displayed over the youthful success—the picture of the Indian gazing at a sunset. Leutze was pleased also when I recalled some other popular pictures of his youth.

This was a happy opening to a talk on his later works, and I mentioned his mural painting on the Capitol staircase, "Westward Ho!" which I had been looking at carefully a few days before. Leutze entered upon the subject of this picture which redoubled interest, and grew almost eloquent as he described his visit to the Rocky Mountains and his preparatory studies for this great picture.

"I know the scenery is correct," he reiterated. An interrogatory remark which I made added to his gratification. We had talked about the various groups in this picture, and had spoken particularly of the one on the mountain height to the left of the looker-on—the sick mother, kind father, and eager children; then the wagon with the young New England matron.

"Both of these are representative women, Mr. Leutze," I said; "but allow me to ask you a question. There is a group almost in the centre of your picture—a young Irish woman seated on an ass holding a child—the ass is led by a negro. Did you not mean this group to teach a new gospel to this continent, a new truth which this part of the world is to accept—that the emigrant and the freedman are the two great elements which are to be reconciled and worked with? The young, beautiful Irish woman, too, is she not your new Madonna?"

The artist's face glowed, and a grim smile gleamed out from under the rough moustache; years seemed swept off, the hard ridges on the brow and cheeks grew soft, and his eyes fairly laughed with joy at my comprehension of his thoughts. In the flush of his pleasure he told me I was the first American that had understood his picture. This was a pretty compliment, and his lips were quite unused to utter such; therefore we must be indulgent when it is disclosed that, like most flattery, it had little truth in it. I learned afterwards that although my interpretation was original so far as I was concerned, it had been made by others and approved of by the artist. But no matter. We pleased each other for the time, and had a pleasant talk, which not only gratified us both, but I trust will please the readers of *Lippincott*.

We spoke of a picture of his which I had lately seen at the house of Mr. Riggs, the Washington banker, and which had interested me deeply. He gave me an account of the circumstances that led to the painting and an explanation of the meaning of the picture.

When Gerome's "Duel after the Masquerade" appeared, it was called a "complete homily on the masquerade." Leutze disapproved of this expression. A masquerade in itself is not a wicked amusement, and a duel certainly is not a homily, even supposing the wild gayety needed one. A duel too might take place after a supper, or even any business occupation: so there was no homily conveyed by the picture, which was, however, none the less clever and attractive as a work of art.

Leutze resolved to paint a homily on the masquerade, and on a certain kind of masquerading that might call for a lesson of reproof. The artist said he chose the early morning of Ash Wednesday. His painting represents several masquers returning from the closing gayeties of a Venetian carnival. They are in a gondola: lovely women are garlanded with flowers; the men are in various costumes; and the whole party is just giving utterance to the brilliant, overbrimming spirit of the moment. The gondola is approaching the Bridge of Sighs, from under which is seen coming slowly out a boat, with figures standing shrouded in black, and lying in it, with face full front to the early dawn, is a dead body!

The clown who stands in the centre of the masking group has just taken his cithern or mandolin to accompany the bacchanalian chant which is to be the closing song of the revelry: probably he is to sing the solo verse of a chorus. Just as the fingers are ready to strike the spirited, rhythmical beat to his song, the clown's eyes catch a sight of the upturned face of the corpse, which he sees dimly, lying still and calm, hands folded on the breast, all worldly work over, all earthly trial and pain at an end. The music is arrested. The man personating the clown looks appalled, but his companions, who do not see the boat, are ignorant both of his feelings and of the grim, horrible sight at which he is looking.

We moralized a little on the picture, and our conversation assumed a sad tone, somewhat at variance with our company, which was a pleasant merry-making. There was music and talk on pictures and politics, on great singers and statesmen, flowing beside us, and our serious words, like the clown's cause of terror, passed on unnoticed.

We were interrupted by the host, who came to take me into supper, and Leutze and I separated. At supper I was not seated near the artist, so I had no chance to resume our talk. When we left the supper-room, I bade Leutze good-bye, and told him it had pleased me very much to meet him and have so pleasant a conversation with him. He courteously hoped we might see each other again, but we never did.

A few days after I left Washington, and during the summer this distinguished and successful artist died very suddenly in that city. When I heard the sad news it shocked me terribly. Leutze seemed so robust and vigorous that I could have prophesied for him a Michel Angelo or Titian age; and yet it appears he was swept off at only fifty-two, for it is said he was born at Gemund, Wurtemburg, in 1816.

The day of his death an intimate friend called to see Leutze, and found the artist at work in his studio. Leutze, however, complained of feeling ill: his visitor persuaded him to stop painting and go to bed; his daughter also sent for a physician. The friend left, promising to call again; when he did so, at 9 o'clock in the evening, poor Leutze was breathing his last. In a few moments after, the artist's soul drifted off, under that great Bridge of Sighs called Death, into eternity!

A strange incident took place a fortnight before Leutze's death, which was mentioned at the time of its occurrence to some friends. Leutze was lying on a lounge in his painting-room about three o'clock in the afternoon. His servant, a colored man, opened the door and said a lady wished to see his master. At the same moment a female, dressed in black and closely veiled, entered. She advanced towards Leutze, who arose to meet her. The lady threw up her veil, and the artist was astounded to see a friend who had been dead ten years!

"Good God, madam!" he cried out, "where did you come from?"

"Oh, Mr. Leutze," she replied, "my sister is in the hall. I will bring her in."

She stepped out of the room. Leutze followed her, but could not see either his visitor or any one else in the hall. He ran to the street door, looked up and down, but in vain. The servant was summoned.

"Did you show a lady in to see me?" asked Leutze.

"Yes, sir."

"Where is she?"

"She is here, sir."

The boy turned to look for the visitor, but not finding her, said, "She has not had time to leave the house;" and went quickly to the front door. Leutze followed him, and both ran into the street, looked in every direction, but neither master nor servant saw her again. This is an interesting account surely, and startling to some.

"It is the forecast of the soul, the prescience of thy rushing doom, the shadow of thy fate lengthening into eternity as it declines from earth," wrote Bulwer in that smart, dressy English of his which was so attractive to our ears when we were young, although we understood never a word of it.

> "As the sun,
> Ere it is risen, sometimes paints its image
> In the atmosphere, so often do the spirits
> Of great events stride on before the events,
> And in to-day already walks to-morrow,"

sings a famous poet through the voice of a great and ambitious man, Wallenstein, as he stood on the very edge of doom.

When we are in exalted states of mind or feeling, certain departments of the nervous system are acted upon in such a manner as to generate certain states of belief or experience: hence arise such previsions as Wallenstein speaks of. But when "coming events cast their shadows before," such as Henry the Fourth feeling the stroke of Ravaillac's knife before his assassination, it is the knowledge of a natural result following certain modes of action. This it is that creates the warning shadow.

In this day and in our country there is a growing tendency to a certain form of the marvellous. In more romantic days this natural craving for a knowledge of the life after death displayed itself in a more poetical shape; but the same desire prompted the old astrologer as that which inspires the modern spiritist.

Let us have patience, those of us who believe in revealed religion, and have faith in God's wisdom. Scientific physiologists will before many years discover what Hallam said were the links wanting between these fragments of some general law of nature—these phenomena of what are called mesmerism, clairvoyance, and spiritism, which some foolishly call supernatural.

The incident just related, which occurred to Leutze, can hardly be explained, and yet it seems so unnecessary to have occurred in a spiritual point of view: for what use was there in a figure of warning to announce simply the inevitable? It gave no information, left no admonition. That there was some unconscious deception in the matter seems most likely; and yet this may remain for ever unexplained; but the artist himself, I fancy, if alive, would give a more rational than mystical solution of the occurrence, for he was a practical, sensible, industrious man; and while he expressed on canvas picturesque representations of historical incidents or adventurous actions in daily life, neither his conversation, his appearance, nor his works displayed any undue amount of imagination, or capability on his part of being led astray by his fancy.

Whether these conclusions are false or true, whether the veiled visitor was "an honest ghost" or a shrewd mortal, the fate of the great artist remains as a sad fact.

> "This fell sergeant Death
> Is strict in his arrest"

and Leutze has gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns" to tell the Great Secret of Eternity.

From Dr. Walker's paper on "Strength and How to Use It," we take the following hints to brain-workers:—

Head-workers need more rest than hand-workers. The old saw precisely inverted the proprieties of the case, so far as it involved them, declaring that "seven hours' sleep suffice the student, eight the laboring man, and nine the fool." Three hours of hard brain-work destroy, as before observed, more nervous tissue, and cause a greater subtraction of the phosphates from the system than an ordinary day's work at mere mechanical labor, the proportion in grains (of weight) being as 86·77. Above everything else, brain-workers need sleep, early sleep and late sleep, and enough in the middle to feel "real stupid" at the end of it. Stupidity is precisely the condition into which this class of toilers should manage and devise and strive to get themselves for a time, longer or shorter, each twenty-four hours. Nothing rests the brain and the whole working system like it. Narcotic stupidity, the product of ale, tobacco, or wine, is not the thing referred to—though in emergencies this may perhaps be had recourse to as a medicine—but the quiet, reposeful readjustment of the nervous conditions and the recharging with vital force of the nerve-batteries, the contacts not yet closed, the galvanic currents therefore not yet set in motion, but only filling up the system with a blind, diffused feeling of healthy sensations and reserved efficiency.

In particular, it is believed that all workers, both men and women, in all departments of labor, and especially in the department now in debate, will find it greatly to their advantage to lie down, for a time longer or shorter, during the day, preference being given to the hour after dinner, and to lie long enough, if possible, to just fall asleep. Every other working animal than man, if left free, will, after having eaten at noon, lie down for a nap, or, if from any cause it fails to get it, shows decided abatement of efficiency for the rest of the day. Judicious teamsters teach their horses to lie down in their stalls, or compel them to, and many have to be compelled to it in such narrow quarters that they are liable to chafe or wound themselves in getting down or up. In a recumbent posture the pulse is slower by eight or ten beats a minute than in standing, and four or five slower than in sitting; the breathing also is less rapid and is deeper; digestion begins sooner and progresses more rapidly. Accordingly, the worker can recuperate faster in the recumbent than in any other position; and if in a quiet place his nerves get composed more speedily and thoroughly in a given time. Working-people understand this well enough, but not "feeling tired," they hate to camp down on a bed or settee, it is such dull business. Dull enough truly when the head is swarming with plans, work is ready to go on, and the worker feels ready to go on with it. But it pays well—this is our argument—it pays well by the day, month, year, or lifetime, and for the great majority of workers. If at any point the working day needs curtailment, it is by way of a longer "morning," and the time is coming soon when the working millions in the trades, in stores, in factories, will demand such a mid-day rest as will really avail for rest. They should strike for it to-day.

Mr. George Davidson's account of the scientific expedition to Alaska by a party of the United States Coast Survey officers, has the following interesting information about the Japan warm ocean current:—

One of the popular errors concerning this new territory is the belief in the rigor of its climate; and on account of its great latitude, extending from 54 deg. 40 min. to 71 deg. 30 min., it is difficult to disabuse the popular mind by simple assertion to the contrary; and a great array of figures is frequently looked upon as fallacious. In this connection it is curious to recollect how completely the question of climate was ignored pending the negotiations of the Oregon boundary in 1845-6, when the nation demanded "fifty four forty or fight;" this very latitude being the southern boundary of Alaska. On the sea-coast of British Columbia, which we then claimed as part of Oregon, the climate is quite as severe as that of Alaska in the region of Sitka; the annual rain-fall at the mouth of the Columbia, between Oregon and Washington, is even six inches greater than at Sitka. The mean annual temperature of Sitka is a fraction higher than that of Montreal, Canada, and Portland, Maine; and the mean temperature of winter is only one and a third degree below that of Philadelphia. These statements are not based upon isolated facts, but deduced from the results of systematic observations carried on hourly since 1847 by Russian officers at regularly appointed observatories established throughout Europe, the United States, Canada, parts of Asia, at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and even in Australia. The results are accepted throughout the scientific world, and personal examination of the observatory and observers at Sitka satisfied us of the trustworthy quality of the results. They may, however, appear delusive to the non-scientific mind until the deeper laws are made plain. If the rigor of the climate was as great as that of the same latitude on the eastern coast of America or in the interior of the continent, the value of the territory would be very problematical except in its political aspects; and therefore it seems essential to first demonstrate the causes producing such a comparatively warm sea-coast climate in such high latitudes.

There exists in the Pacific a mighty ocean-river of warm water, remarkably analogous to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, but of greater volume, greater velocity, and higher temperature. The main body of this Japanese warm stream stretches from the coast of Niphon, in latitude 35 deg., eastward and northward through the broad Pacific, thirty-three hundred nautical miles, to about latitude 48 deg. and longitude 148 deg., where it is within eight or nine hundred miles of the American coast. It there divides, and the greater part continues towards the coast of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver's Islands, and thence down the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, stamping well-known peculiarities upon that coast climate. The smaller part continues to the coast of the Alexander Archipelago; is thence deflected to the northward and westward along the shores of the great Gulf of Alaska, and, embracing the Kadiak group, it follows the southeast shores of the Alaska peninsula and outlying islands, and thence continues southward and westward past the eastern part of the Aleutian chain. Here it joins the current coming through the middle of the chain of islands from Behring Sea, and can be traced southward until it strikes the northern edge of the great stream, forcing it southward and underrunning it. Were observations wanting to sustain this deduction, the well-established fact of Japanese junks having been carried by the main stream between four and five thousand miles to the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and there wrecked, would demonstrate it. As late as 1833 a Japanese junk was wrecked near Cape Flattery, in latitude 48 deg., on the coast of Washington; and about 1854 a junk was relieved in mid ocean in the centre of this great stream, being slowly but irresistibly carried to the American coast. This great Japan stream, in longitude 165 deg. West, or nearly fourteen hundred nautical miles from our coast, has a breadth of over twelve hundred miles, and a temperature of 78 deg. on its southern limit in latitude 22 deg., and 64 deg. on its northern edge in latitude 43 deg., being 11 to 15 deg. warmer than the variable returning currents north of it. Off the Alaska coast, in latitude 57 deg., the temperature of the surface-water was observed on this expedition to be from 50 to 52 deg. in August and September, while the average temperature of the air was almost uniformly three degrees higher. In the Gulf of Alaska, the current of the northern branch has, at times, a velocity as high as thirty-six miles per day; near the Sannakh Island we found an exceptionally strong current running three or four knots per hour, part of which may, however, have been tidal current towards the Unimak Strait into Behring Sea.

When the great Japan stream leaves the coast of Niphon, a small branch called the "Kamschatka current" continues along the Asiatic coast, through the western part of Behring Sea and Behring Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, with a velocity at times of one and a half miles per hour through the strait. Part of this mass of water, just before reaching Behring Strait, is deflected eastward by the islands south of it, sweeps round the American coast, receives the waters of the great rivers Kvichpak, Kuskovim, etc., and circles southward and westward through the middle of the Aleutian chain, affecting their climate remarkably. At the island of St. Lawrence, in latitude 63 deg., the temperature of this warm stream is 47 deg.: north of the Aleutians, 47 deg.: near these islands and south of them, 49 deg. At the head of Unalaska Bay we observed the temperature of the surface-water to be 45½ deg. in the middle of September. Between this current and the Asiatic coast a polar current works its way southward, exactly as the polar current follows our eastern coast inside the Gulf Stream. Two out of many remarkable proofs in the cumulative observations leading to the above deductions are, that, north of the coast of Niphon, Japanese woods and disabled vessels are never thrown upon the Asiatic shores, but upon the westernmost of the Aleutians, upon the American coast north of the Alaska peninsula, and even into the Arctic Ocean; and that icebergs are never carried by the current from the Arctic Ocean to Behring Sea.

The influence of these great volumes of warm water upon the coast climate of Alaska, as well as that further south, is perhaps even more marked than the influence of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic upon the coast of Europe. The results of the condensation of the warm vapor-laden air, and the consequent precipitation of rain, by the colder and drier airs of the continent, are exhibited in the enormous and quick growth of the timber; the rapid development of grasses and plants; the carpet of moss that covers the sea-coast region as far south as Vancouver Island; the high thermal condition of the air; the very small difference between the temperatures of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, indicating slow evaporation; the non-formation at Sitka, in latitude 57 deg. 3 min., of ice clear and solid enough for the California market; the existence of timber 7 deg. further north than on our eastern coast; the "gay flowers" and "the rarest and most beautiful plants along the Arctic shore," that "make even Cape Lisburne, in latitude 58 deg. 52 min., look like a garden," etc. etc.

Godey's Lady's Book for November has, as usual, an attractive miscellany of stories, sketches, poetry, household receipts, patterns, etc. A fine steel engraving, entitled "Nothing this Morning, Miss," representing a young lady having a sly conference with the postman, is given as a frontispiece. The fashion plates are numerous, and the magazine as a whole is up to its usual standard of excellence.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from Charleston S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Palatka, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida.

Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.

All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.

This contract to remain in force for one year.

The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.

Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. SAXTON,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A.,
10 14 6t Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. October 19, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 26, 1868, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force Six Months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1868. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

JOHN E. GREER,
10 20 5t Second Lieutenant Ord., A. C. S.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1] No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought, and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt. Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Forts Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,424 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsa3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

Condition of the Public Press in France.

A table headed "Three Months of Liberal Empire," and published by the Paris *Temps*, gives a good idea of the condition of the public press in France. "Announced on the 19th of January, 1867, as the crowning of the edifice of the 2d of December, the memorable law on the press is in full activity." The table shows that from the 1st of June to the 31st of August there were 41 sentences for press offenses pronounced against 58 persons, 15 condemnations to imprisonment and 49 to fine. Two of the fines were of the large amount of 10,000f., three were of 5000f., 20 ranged from 5000f. to 2000f. Only one paper, the *Opinione Nationale*, was acquitted. Several, acquitted in the first instance, were condemned by the higher court to which the Government appealed. Three papers were suppressed altogether, and of several the sale in the streets was forbidden. Now, there is nothing more absurd than stopping the sale of a paper in the streets and kiosks.

The Paris *Figaro* recently published a letter to M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, from its editor, M. de Villemessant. It included a long list of the distribution of the *Figaro* of the 1st of September, of the number of copies taken by one hundred and sixty booksellers, whose names were given, in all parts of Paris; and it showed the sale in the capital to be 24,800 copies, or 1500 more than before it was excluded from street sales. Besides this, monthly subscriptions were coming in at the rate of three hundred a day. Having proved himself a gainer by an interdiction intended to injure him, M. de Villemessant proceeded to appeal to the Minister on behalf of the real sufferers, the few hundred women who have been in the habit of making from three to six francs a day by the sale of the *Figaro* at their kiosks or stalls.

Rochefort, who wrote the little weekly pamphlet, has left the country to avoid twenty-seven months' imprisonment and twenty thousand francs fine, the aggregate of his various sentences. The *Figaro* announces that he sent the manuscript of another number from Brussels to his friends in Paris, but a printer could not be found. It appeared in Brussels. It is reported that the next will appear in Amsterdam, and that he means to vary his place of publication, so as not to expose the government of any particular country to remonstrances from that of France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"Walking down the Boulevard Sebastopol the other day I observed a small crowd suddenly form on the footpath, from which there presently emerged a sergent-de-ville, holding in one hand a quantity of printed broadsides, and grasping with the other the arm of a hulking fellow clad in soiled canvas and of very unprepossessing aspect. The prisoner was going off to the guard-house; the printed papers were copies of a new poetical composition entitled 'Complaint on the Judgment and Condemnation of that good M. Henri Rochefort.' This doggerel is of considerable length, as is usual in such compositions. It ends with the following *moralité*:—

> "Charcutiers, capitalistes,
> Banquiers, marchands de paillassons,
> Vous tous qu'avez l'ambition
> De vous faire journalistes,
> J'espere qu'apres m'avoir lu
> Personne ne voudra plus!"
>
> [Capitalists, sausage venders,
> Bankers, and straw mattress menders,
> All who feel ambition's bite
> For the newspapers to write,
> After reading this, I think
> You will drop the pen and ink.]

"Among the many imitations of the *Lanterne* that crowd the booksellers' windows there is one, called the *Lanterne Impériale*, which hits pretty hard at the Parisians, and does not spare their levity and *badauderie*. It says:—

"'What, is it at the end of eighteen years that you begin to groan and complain, that you dare to confess you have made a mistake? Nonsense! You made a mistake yesterday, and you will make another to-morrow. You will always make mistakes. You burn the Tuileries, and you think you are making a revolution; you sing the Marseillaise, and you believe you are menacing; you ruminate, and you imagine yourselves to be thinking; you recede, and you fancy you are advancing; you stupefy yourselves, and you think that you live! Ah! he, too, was your idol—that man who understood that it was necessary first to charm you and afterward to rule you like a spoiled child, with a slice of dry bread and rod in hand. Now you attach yourselves to all that disparages him you used to adore.'"

A Literary Festival in France.

An international literary festival is about to be held at St. Rémy, in Provence, "in honor of the poets and literary celebrities of Spain and France." The origin of the festival is the reception accorded to Mistral, the Provençal poet (author, among other works, of "Mireille," the poem on which M. Gounod's opera of the same name is founded), when, a few months since, he visited Spain. Mistral, and several Provençal poets in his name, now invite to St. Rémy the following Spanish authors:—1. Don Victor Balaguer, of Barcelona, "author of a history of Catalonia, in 5 vols. 8vo," poet and orator, especially known by his Catalonian drama, "Don Joan de Serralonga," to be brought out this winter in Paris. 2. Don Antonio de Torres, editor of the *Paro Bisbalense*, poet and publicist. 3. Don Albert de Quintana, of the town of Torvella, poet, orator, and agronomist, deputy of the province of Girona, and author of a report on the Universal Exhibition of 1867. 4. Don Manuel Adgelon, novelist and justice of the peace. 5. Don Eduart Vidal, one of the first writers for the Catalonian stage. 6. Don Jose Zorilla, lyrical and dramatic author. The list of French poets to be invited is not yet complete; but Timothée Trimm, of *Le Petit Journal*, has been asked. He expresses doubts as to whether he shall accept, alleging as a reason for refusing that if he once went to Provence he is not at all sure that he should like to come back. The festival is to begin with a "procession of guests" who will be received at the Hôtel de Ville by the Mayor; and the poets are to be afterwards entertained with music, dancing, fireworks, and a bull-fight *à la Provençale*—that is to say, without bloodshed. This last exhibition, however agreeable to the bulls, will scarcely, we should think, please the Spanish poets. In the letters of invitation addressed to the French journalists it is announced that "les plus jolies Provençales se préparant à danser les premières quadrilles avec les poëtes et les journalistes de Paris," or, in the vernacular, that the prettiest girls of Provence are prepared to dance the first quadrilles with the poets and journalists of Paris.

A Hundred Years in Prison.

A certain housebreaker was condemned in the latter part of the last century in France, and under peculiar circumstances, to a hundred years in the galley, and, strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years, he being about twenty years of age when the sentence which condemned him to such dreadful punishment was passed. It is difficult to conceive what the feeling must have been when returned, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had enthralled him for a century, to breathe once more the cherished air of the scenes of his infancy. Bourg, in the department of Ain, was his native home, but time had so changed the aspect of the whole place that he recognized it only by the church of Brou, which was the only thing which had undergone no alteration. He had triumphed over laws, bondage, man, time, everything. Not a relation had he left, not a single being could he hail in acquaintance, yet he was not without experiencing the homage and the respect the French pay old age. For himself, he had forgotten everything connected with his early youth; even all recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or, if at all remembered, it was a dreary vision confounded with a thousand other dreary visions of days long gone by. His family and connections for several generations were all dead, himself a living proof of the clemency of Heaven and the severity of man, regretting, perhaps, the very irons which had been familiar to him, and half wishing himself again among the wretched and suffering beings with whom his fate had been so long associated—well might he be called the patriarch of burglars.

—Professor Rolleston, of England, believes in both Christianity and Darwinism, reconciling the two.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

at prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

8 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3m8p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, October 31.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 3.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, November 7.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·12 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·41 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Trains for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·15 and 8·40 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·15 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M., and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 11·30 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 25] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf				Leaves South Trenton.			
Saturday,	Oct. 17,	1	P. M.	Saturday,	Oct. 17,	5	P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 18, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday,	Oct 19,	1½	P. M	Monday,	Oct. 19,	5½	P. M.
Tuesday,	" 20,	2½	P. M	Tuesday,	" 20,	don't go	
Wed'day,	" 21,	3	P. M	Wed'day,	" 21,	7	A. M
Thursday,	" 22,	3	P. M	Thursday,	" 22,	8	A. M
Friday,	" 23,	don't go		Friday,	" 23,	9	A. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
October 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 200 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 10 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning.
Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 532 N. Tenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 532 N. Tenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with terry; rosewood piano-forte, by Gabler & Co.; walnut chamber furniture, spring mattresses, dining-room furniture, fine carpets, china and glassware, etc. The furniture may be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 10 19 2t

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
October 28 and 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell the collection of rare and valuable American and foreign gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, the property of J. Colvin Randall, Esq.
Catalogues are now ready for distribution at the auction store. 10 19 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF ELEGANT BOOKS,
On Tuesday Afternoon.
October 20, at 4 o'clock, including Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 22 vols.; Cooper's Novels, 32 vols.; Wood's Natural History, 4 vols.; Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols.; Dickens' Works, 26 vols.; Doré's Don Quixote, 2 vols.; etc. etc. [10 19 2t

Sale No. 207 Walnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BOOKCASE, CHANDELIER, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
Oct. 21st., at 10 o'clock at No. 207 Walnut street by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising elegant suit of walnut drawing-room furniture, covered with green plush, made by Moore & Campion; superior walnut dining-room and chamber furniture; mahogany chamber furniture; fine hair mattresses and bedding; elegant secretary and bookcase; pier mirror; china and glassware; English Brussels and other carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. 10 19 2t

MISCELLANEOUS AND LAW BOOKS, FROM LIBRARIES.
On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 21,
At 4 o'clock. 10 19 2t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining room furniture, oiled walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7 octave piano forte, made by Scheir, two superior make piano-fortes, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, antique library furniture, elegant walnut buffet sideboard, elegant French mantel clock and bronze figure, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, sewing machines, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, velvet rugs, etc.
Also, for account of the United States, 149 iron bedsteads, 97 hair mattresses, 98 linen sheets, and 125 hair pillows. [10 20 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a very superior assortment of furniture, including handsome walnut parlor and library furniture, covered in reps and hair cloth; centre tables, etageres, three handsome walnut suits of chamber furniture, superior dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Haines Bros., large and superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, French-plate mirrors, handsome Brussels and imperial carpets, fine feather beds and bedding, China and glassware, stoves, fine double-barrel guns, walnut office furniture, etc. 10 19 2t

To Stationers and Others—Peremptory Sale at No. 526 Chesnut street.
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, 120 CASES INKS ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,
23d inst., at 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, fancy goods, mucilage, propelling pencils, etc.
Writing and Copying Inks.—Also, 120 cases writing and copying inks of good manufacture. 10 20 3t

Sale Rear of No. 743 S. Front street.
LARGE COPPER STILL, WORMS, ETC., OF A DISTILLERY,
On Monday Afternoon.
26th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the distillery, rear of No. 743 S. Front street, large copper still, 160 gallons; copper still, smaller; worm, doubler, 3 copper pumps, lead pipe, 13 fermenting tubs, 2 large cedar tubs, etc.
May be seen on the day of sale. 10 20 5t

Sale No. 1638 Green street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1638 Green street, by catalogue, the very superior walnut furniture, including walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, fine lace window curtains, elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome gilt frames; very fine oil paintings by Ed. Moran, Faulkner, Fennimore, Juliard, and others; handsome velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. etc. [10 20 6t
May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF
900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS ETC.,
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of desirable goods, for present and approaching sales. [10 17 3t

FRENCH CLOCKS.
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 350 FRENCH CLOCKS, NOW LANDING.
We will sell
On Thursday Morning,
Oct 22, 1868, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the largest and best assortment of fine imported Clocks ever offered at auction in this city, consisting in part of regulators, hall and office clocks, fine marble, bronze, and gilt mantel clocks, fine gilt clocks, with shades; fine gilt mantel clocks, with bronze figures, etc.
N. B.—The entire line is of this season's importation and will be found well worthy the attention of jewellers and other dealers.
Goods arranged for examination day previous to sale. 10 19 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. [10 17 4t

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
5 15 FREE GALLERY.

NEW YORKISMS.

The Manufacture of Voters—The Wickedest Man Worse—A Model Tenement-House in Brooklyn—The Old System to be Done Away With—Visit to a High-Church Chapel—The Way They Do Business There—"Genevieve de Brabant"—Mr. Grau's Troubles—Miss Kellogg's Welcome Last Night.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

The work of

NATURALIZATION

progresses with desperate speed. The Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas were all day long squeezed full of Republican and Democratic patriots, gone to see their foreign brethren put through the naturalization process. About 20,000 new voters have thus far been ground out, so that you see the political mills of Gotham, unlike the mills of the gods, grind neither "slowly" nor "exceedingly small."

The

WICKEDEST MAN

has got worse. He has been brought before the Tombs magistrate on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Dowling, who is a muscular heathen, and despises the nervous Christians that have been trying to convert Water street, is in political sympathy with Mr. Allen, and was loth to hear the evidence against him.

Not seeing his way clear to do anything else, he held him in $500 bail, which was furnished by a brother bucket-shopper.

Judge Dowling bade him go sin no more.

Oliver Dyer believes in John Allen's repentance.

So did Origen of old believe in the Devil's.

Mr. Rosenberg's

LONG BRANCH BY MOONLIGHT

has been bought and is to be exhibited at the Derby Athenæum.

If Rosenberg had called it "On the Beach at Long Branch," it would take better.

He has spent months in touching it up with those titbits of color which make perfection. One of its nicest effects is the contrast between moonlight and firelight, at the right of the picture.

An immense

MODEL TENEMENT-HOUSE

is being built in Brooklyn.

Its ground plan resembles that of a private dwelling in the East, in the olden time, the four sides enclosing a courtyard and fountain.

If you take a bird's-eye view from the roof of the Five Points House of Industry, you will have some idea of what the average New York tenement-house is.

It is like a vast rectangular honeycomb of brick and mortar, with innumerable dirty little cells scooped out for the habitation of dirty human bees.

Filth, Famine, and Fever—Dirt, Disease, and Death are there.

If the city were a noxious Venice, built in stagnant pools, the breath of those tenement-houses, as they smoke in the sun or steam in the rain, could hardly be more baleful.

The new model at Brooklyn looks less like a tenement house than a row of handsome residences. It is built of Philadelphia red brick; and Philadelphia red brick is as unapproachable in its way as Philadelphia golden butter.

It consists of four buildings. Two of these are wings, extending back from either end of the main building. These three buildings form the three walls which enclose the open court and fountain. The fourth wall is formed by a smaller building, which consists mainly of bath rooms.

The three principal buildings are four stories high. In the front or main building the first and second floors are complete in themselves, containing six rooms, intended for a single family, and isolated from all other parts of the building. A peculiar arrangement of staircases and corridors gives access to the rooms above without interfering with the oneness and individuality of these six apartments on the first and second floors.

A completed system of such tenement-houses as this will give to the workingmen of New York, as luxurious a privacy as that enjoyed by the workingmen of Philadelphia, which is so essentially the City of Homes.

The

NEW YORK MAGAZINES

for November are not blindingly brilliant.

The *Galaxy* and *Putnam's* have the usual quantity of cheap commonplacisms from unknown writers, who give no evidence of soon becoming otherwise.

Packard's is on fire with the brain-work of obscure celebrities of the Oliver Dyer and Olive Logan order.

There is a little

HIGH-CHURCH CHAPEL

up-town, called, I believe, St. Albans, and in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street, and Fifth avenue. The seats are free.

On three conditions!

These are announced on pasteboard placards ten inches by eight, tacked up in every pew.

The first is, that you behave as though you were in the presence of God Almighty; the second, that you do not leave during the service; the third, that you contribute something when the plate is passed around.

These conditions being complied with, you are at liberty to worship God in St. Albans; and since it is the fashion so to do, it is to be presumed you will comply with the fashion.

The wearers of the most expensive toilettes seen on Broadway wend their way thither, to sign themselves with the sign of the cross and hear the surpliced choristers sing.

Young men with magnolia complexions, velvet moustaches, hair parted in the middle, and wearing those vivid Roman scarfs in vogue, make public oratories of the little two-seated pews there, and ere the evening service commences kneel with shut eyes by the half-hour.

In the evening, particularly, the chapel is full of strangers.

The thin, sweet voices of the boy-choristers thread through those of the men like silver tendrils around dark-leaved flowers.

There is no applause.

But every one is well dressed, and it is a pleasant way of spending Sunday.

The sexton wears a long black coat that tickles his heels when he walks. This is considered *en regle;* but when he first came in, I thought he was the priest.

How the bell-ringer and organ-blower dress, I don't know.

The chancel is ablaze with wax tapers. Indeed, I never saw religion taper so fine anywhere else.

A stranger who had devoutly followed the service bent his mouth to his friend's ear as they went out.

The choir, in solemn procession, had marched, singing, into an ante-chamber, and their last sweet "Amen" had just ceased to tremble.

"Why, it's better than a circus," I heard him whisper, with a laugh. And this criticism remains blended yet with that "Amen" of the choir.

The doors of the French Theatre remain closed until Thursday, ostensibly for the necessary rehearsals of

"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,"

in which Desclauzas, Fontanel, and Gabel are to make their *debut*.

Not to be malicious, it looks as though Tostee were too strong a rival for Rose Bell in the "Duchess."

Genevieve is not quite ready yet. Meanwhile it would never do for people to see Pike's crowded every night and the French Theatre empty.

That Grau expects great things of *Genevieve* is evident.

There are *roles* in it for three *prime donne*. There is plenty of *can-can*. The *gendarmes* are said to be the drollest creations of the *opera-bouffe* brain. There are serenades and mazourka airs, and Curacoan and Bacchanalian choruses. The tenor sings the song of a hen (said to be a very effective *lay*). The *basso* is made happy with a Tyrolienne, and the baritone with a sort of "Pif! paf! poof!" affinity.

Add to this a world of scenic metamorphoses, to which the transformation scene of the *White Fawn* may be regarded as an outer vestibule, and for the *libretto* an incomprehensible plot, incomprehensibly translated, and what would you wish for more?

One of the warmest welcomes I have ever heard extended to a professional singer was last night bestowed on

MISS KELLOGG.

Just before she came on a general hush, premonitory of the storm, fell upon the crowded tiers. An almost imperceptible stir among the heads of the musicians warned the audience that in another instant she would stand before them, and awake a general murmur, amid which she entered. Almost before they knew it she was there, a dark-eyed, sweet, pensive, impassioned-looking woman, drooping beneath the profound applause that begirt her, and bearing the appearance of one almost overwhelmed with not altogether unexpected homage.

Of course, every one said that she sang better than before her visit to Europe.

To me she seems unchanged; and while I am listening to her voice I never long for a better.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation Into the Circumstances Attending the Shooting of Washington Hamilton on Election Morning.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels began an investigation into the case of Washington Hamilton, who was shot at Third and Christian streets on the morning of election day, and afterwards died at his home, Fifth street, below Christian. The following evidence was elicited:—

Dr. Andrew Nebinger residing No. 1018 South Second street, testified—Saw Washington Hamilton on the night of election day, between ten and eleven o'clock; when I saw him he was suffering from a difficulty of breathing; complained also of an inability to swallow; also of pain in his hand and wrist, and a numbness in his thumb; in his neck I found an opening as if a ball had passed in; made an effort to find the ball, but did not succeed; during that effort the congestion of the neck was relieved, whereupon his breathing improved, and he swallowed much easier; prescribed for him; didn't see him again until following morning; at that time he was still laboring from a difficulty of breathing, and the pains in his arm and forearm were much more aggravated than before; Dr. Pancoast had been sent for to visit Hamilton; the Doctor reached him shortly after I left on the night of the 13th; I met Pancoast in council at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 14th; we examined him, and gave the wound a thorough search; concluded that it would not be proper to make a dissection in search of the ball; in consequence of the symptoms, especially the pain in the finger and the wrist and the forearm, the numbness of the thumb, we concluded that the ball was resting against the vertebræ of the neck; appropriate treatment was prescribed to relieve his pain, and his diet was directed; on the third day the symptoms of *delirium tremens* made their appearance; these were promptly met, but notwithstanding they became more and more aggravated day by day; there was certainly more than one cause in operation to produce his death; in my opinion his death was caused by a gunshot wound and *delirium tremens;* this opinion is based upon these facts; a shock incident to the wound and the hemorrhage and the pain consequent upon the wound were exciting causes of the attack of *delirium tremens*.

Dr. William H. Pancoast, No. 1100 Walnut street, testified—Was called in to see the patient; he was suffering from a gun-shot wound; concluded that the ball had passed in deep and was lodged near the spinal column, in the neck; made a search for it, but did not find it.

The remainder of the testimony of the Doctor only corroborated that of Dr. Nebinger.

In reply to a question by the Coroner, Dr Pancoast said that even had Hamilton not been attacked by *mania a potu*, so critically was the ball placed, the chances were against his recovery.

Francis McEwen, No. 533 Green street, testified—Was at the corner of Third and Christian streets; saw Hamilton there; he crossed the street; saw two police officers also cross the street; heard a shot, and saw Hamilton carried away.

R. L. Smith, living at No. 2900 Moyamensing avenue, testified:—Saw Hamilton standing at Third and Christian streets; talked to him, was about leaving him, when a police officer came up and said "I want you;" Hamilton replied, "I'm an officer, too;" I put up my hands and told them to stop; Hamilton and the officer backed off; Officer Swain came up then and shot him; Hamilton fell; Swain said, "I've done it—I shot him;" Hamilton was picked up and carried to the Station House; I then went to Swain and told him he was my prisoner for shooting the man; told him I was an officer and had the authority to arrest him; took him to the Station House and handed him over to Lieutenant McKinley; I was a deputy sheriff.

Frank Fowler, living at No. 910 S. Fifth street, testified—Was at the corner of Third and Christian streets; Hamilton was there; an officer came up and said to him, "You are my prisoner;" Hamilton refused to go; Swain then came up and fired; saw no pistol in Hamilton's hand; he had no conversation with Officer Swain; Swain came up behind the other officer and fired.

Lewis W. Thornton, living at No 902 Moyamensing avenue, testified—On the morning in question was at Third and Christian streets; saw a few persons in the middle of the street; Hamilton was amongst them; he began backing towards the houses; got about two or three feet from the houses; two officers were in front of him; one of them was Swain; Swain raised a pistol and fired; Swain put his hand up and said, "I did it, I did it;" Hamilton fell; saw the blood spurting out of his neck; assisted in taking him away; saw no pistol in his hand; saw the badge of a deputy sheriff on him; several other police officers were around.

Charles Smith, No. 435 Marriott street, testified—I and Hamilton came up Third street together on the morning; was at Third and Christian streets; an officer came up to Hamilton and said, "Wash, I want you;" Hamilton backed away; another officer then came up and pulled out a pistol and fired; Hamilton fell; saw Hamilton near the window; a row occurred there; didn't see Hamilton in an altercation with any one; he wore a deputy sheriff's badge; when the officer attempted to arrest him he fell back on his authority as deputy sheriff, and refused to go; I was also deputy sheriff; don't know that Hamilton was a deputy; he was not sworn in at the time I was; I was sworn in by Sheriff Lyle, at Ninth and Arch streets.

George Fahy, living at 910 South Fifth street, testified—Was a deputy sheriff; was at Third and Christian streets; Hamilton and a police officer had a difficulty; followed up the crowd; Officer Swain came up behind me and fired at Hamilton; didn't see Hamilton interfering with any one in the line; don't know that Hamilton had a pistol; I was sworn in at Ninth and Arch streets.

Henry Cochran, living No. 418 Marriott street, testified:—Was a deputy sheriff; was at the polls; Hamilton and Smith came there; saw the officer go up to Hamilton and shoot; saw Hamilton near the window; there was a man challenged, but didn't see Hamilton attempt to arrest any one; Hamilton wore a deputy's badge; I heard that Sheriff Lyle refused to swear Hamilton in as deputy.

James Scanlan, rear of No. 427 Marriott street, testified—Was a deputy sheriff; was at Third and Christian streets; saw a rush near the polls; ran over and got there just in time to see Hamilton fall, and Swain throw up his hands and exclaim, "I did it."

Thomas Tully, living at No. 932 Moyamensing avenue, testified—Was at the corner of Third and Christian streets. (Corroborated the foregoing testimony.)

John Giles, living at No. 935 S. Fifth street, testified—Went to the polls at Third and Christian streets to vote; Hamilton came up to me and asked my name; told him my name; he went to the window and said something; I thought something was going wrong and turned to Mr. McKeever, asked him to stand by me, that they were going to challenge my vote; they did challenge it on the ground that I had voted twice; Hamilton then ordered the deputies to take hold of me; Hamilton then walked off and drew a pistol; others stepped in and said they should not take me; Swain came in then, settled the affair, and told Hamilton to go away; Hamilton had a pistol in his hand when he told the deputies to take me; there were no blows struck.

Lemuel Massey, living No. 924 S. Fourth street, testified—Was on the ground, twenty minutes before the shooting took place; saw Hamilton standing with a pistol in his hand; went to him, and told him for his own good to go away; he did go away, but afterwards came back; I then told a police officer that he (Hamilton) ought to be arrested; the officer paid no attention to me; I then called on the officer in the name of the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania, to arrest him at all hazards, that he would do mischief, that he was carrying deadly weapons; the officer laid hold of him in the street; Hamilton backed off toward the houses; didn't see a revolver in his hand at this time; he got on the pavement; heard then a shot; asked if any one was shot; three or four made answer, "Hamilton shot himself;" went to the corner and asked an officer, "Did Hamilton shoot himself?" didn't see the officer shoot him; the pavement was crowded.

Thomas Close, living at No. 972 Moyamensing avenue, testified:—On the morning of election saw Hamilton wearing a Sheriff's badge; he talked to me; asked me to take a drink; didn't do it; went and got my breakfast; afterwards went to the polls, and saw a row there; saw Hamilton with a pistol in his hand; went and grabbed it; told him "to put it away;" he said, "I'll do anything for you, old man," and put the pistol in his pantaloon's pocket; we then took a drink together; was in the street again; not long after Wash and some tall man were clinched; I jumped in between them and stopped it; then Robert Lister Smith came there and engaged in a conversation with Hamilton; they went around the corner out of my sight; soon they came back; a fellow named Piggy Devine came up and tried to arrest me; he didn't do it; I got him in the line to vote; was about 8 or 10 feet from the window when the rumpus started again; the mob fell back out of the street; it opened, and I saw Hamilton with a pistol in his hand; the shot was then fired; I didn't get out of the line; Hamilton was backing with the pistol in his hand; he told me before during the day, "I'm one of these," pointing to his deputy's badge.

James Rose, living at No 3 Tindel place, Christian street below Third, testified:—Was at Third and Christian streets; saw the rush and row; didn't follow the crowd; heard the shot; heard before that time Mr. Massey ask an officer to arrest Hamilton; saw a pistol in Hamilton's hand.

Edward Paul, living at No. 901 Moyamensing avenue, testified—Was at the place; saw Hamilton there; a row was kicked up; Hamilton had a pistol, Mr. Massey told him to put it up (corroborated the previous testimony); as Hamilton backed off before the officer he had a pistol in his hand.

Dr. E. B Shapleigh made a post mortem examination of the body and deposed—There were marks from gunpowder on the right side of the face; a gunshot wound on right side of the neck, two and a half inches from pomum Adamic; and in a line one quarter inch above and one inch below the lower edge of the lower jaw bone there was a bruised appearance about the wound, extending over the right side of the neck and upper part of the breast; the ball passed in beside the inner edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle struck against the right side of the thyroid cartilage; glanced a little to the right, wounding the internal jugular vein and one of its branches; then passed near the inner side of the common carotid artery, a short distance below its bifurcation, and was found wedged in between the transverse processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ. There was much extravasated blood about the muscles and vessels of the neck, and extending even within the cavity of the chest; the organs of the chest and abdomen were in a healthy condition; the spinal cord was healthy also; the blood-vessels of the brain were congested, and the arachnoid membrane inflamed. There was a large amount of fluid in the ventricles of the brain. I have heard the testimony of Drs. Nebinger and Pancoast. From the symptoms detailed by them, I have no doubt that the immediate cause of death was *mania-a-potu*. A *post mortem* examination alone cannot with certainty prove the existence of this disease; but the inflammation and effusion found in the brain corroborates the evidence of his attending physician. The gunshot wound was one of the exciting causes of the *mania-a-potu* in this case; a habit of taking alcoholic drinks had put his system in a condition to take on this disease. The loss of blood, the shock, the pain, were debilitating causes which were well calculated to produce mania-a-potu in a man who had been in the habit of taking alcoholic drinks. The wound was exceedingly dangerous, and in my opinion would have ultimately proved fatal. The deceased, therefore, in my opinion, came to his death from mania-a-potu, the gunshot wound having been an important cause of the disease.

Officer John Niston testified that he was at the polls; saw Hamilton there; he was in liquor; a man was challenged, and the deputies attempted to arrest the man; I took him away from them; afterwards Mr. Massey called on me to arrest Hamilton; when I tried to arrest him; he put his hand in his pocket, pulled out a pistol, and pointed it at me; Officer Swain came up and took him off, when Hamilton said:—"You ——. I'm going to shoot you;" heard a shot fired, but did not see who fired it; Hamilton fell; I picked up Hamilton's pistol then from the ground.

James Haines corroborated the foregoing testimony.

Officer Hammond testified—Was at Third and Christian streets; saw Hamilton there; saw Mr. Massey there; Massey demanded the arrest of Hamilton in the name of the Commonwealth; Officer Weston started to arrest him; Hamilton was in the middle of the street, Weston said, "Wash, I want you to go with me;" Hamilton was face to him; Hamilton drew his pistol; two men came up and got between them; Hamilton commenced retreating towards the house; thought that Hamilton was trying to cock his pistol; he stumbled in the gutter; he got then on the pavement; heard the shot; saw him fall; didn't see the officer shoot him; Hamilton wore a sheriff's badge.

Alderman Tittermary testified—At the time of the disturbance was about twenty yards below Christian street, in Third; walked up towards the crowd; saw Hamilton with a revolver in his hand; he was then in the street near the curbstone; the crowd got on the pavement, when a pistol was discharged; pushed in and saw Hamilton lying on a cellar-door, shot in the neck; didn't see any of the officers shoot.

THE VERDICT.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Washington Hamilton came to his death from mania-a-potu, superinduced by a gunshot wound at the hands of Police Officer Robert Swain, October 13, 1868, at the corner of Third and Christian streets, while in the discharge of his official duty.

A writ of habeas corpus has already been sued out for Officer Swain, returnable in court tomorrow morning.

THE "LEAGUE" MEETINGS.—With a few days' rest after the October conflict the Union League again appears in the field. At Concert Hall this evening another series of Republican mass meetings, similar to those which proved so successful prior to the election of a week since, will be inaugurated. Loyal Philadelphians friendly to the election of Grant and Colfax are called upon to meet and take counsel together, to express their condemnation of the frauds committed by the leaders of the Democratic party at the late election, to institute measures to prevent their repetition, and secure the safety of the citizen in the exercise of a freeman's rights. The meeting opens at 8 o'clock. Let all attend, and victory will light upon our banners.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A very large meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held at noon to-day, in the Board of Trade rooms. Caleb Cope, Esq., presided, and Francis Mitchell, Esq, acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of effecting a lease with the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

The case was presented, and met violent opposition at the hands of some of the stockholders. After speeches by George N. Allen, Esq, S. B. Felton, Esq., and others, the matter was put to a vote by stock, which is now being taken.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—For a few days past workmen have been engaged in removing one of the walls of the round-house on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at Berks street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the purpose of enlarging the building. About 10 o'clock this morning the wall fell with a crash, burying Charles Weiss, aged twenty-four years, and William Sickles, aged twenty-three years, in the ruins. With considerable difficulty they were removed. The former is not expected to recover, and the latter had one of his legs broken in two places. They were taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE GREAT "NASBY."—To-morrow evening the celebrated "Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M.," of the Toledo *Blade*, will deliver a lecture in this city, at Horticultural Hall. Fresh from the "Confederit X Roads, wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky," the master humorist and satirist will ride that hobby which proved a "wooden-horse" to the Democracy, and will spread himself upon the subject "Cussed be Canaan." Sound reasoning, and true logic, veiled under a mask of ridicule, will, in this lecture, afford a rare treat to the appreciative.

AN ELECTION CASE.—Thomas and William Cope had a final hearing this morning before Alderman John White, charged on the oath of Edward Buckley, a loud-mouthed Democrat of the Nineteenth Ward, with having obtained naturalization papers fraudulently. There was no testimony against William, and he was discharged. Thomas was bound over for trial. William is about instituting a charge of perjury against Mr. Buckley.

AN OWNER IS WANTED for a box of carpenter's tools which was found on Market street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, this morning. The box is marked with "D. McG."

ACCIDENT.—James Moore, aged forty-five years, slipped at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets last evening, and broke his ankle.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Another Deputy Sheriff in Trouble—A Domestic Under Arrest—A Boot Thief—A Desperate Fellow—Suspicious Character—Larceny of Cows—A Vagrant.

—John Murray was one of the deputies appointed by Sheriff Lyle to do duty in the southern part of the city. Yesterday he was held by Alderman Patchel to answer the charge of so interfering with a citizen that he was unable to poll his vote.

—Jacob Schmidt was employed as a servant in a dwelling at Twenty-fifth and Earl streets, and was before Alderman Pancoast yesterday, charged with stealing dresses, etc., the property of the lady of the house, and was bound over for trial.

—George Reisenenber is the name given by an individual who stole a pair of boots from a Store at Ninth and Spring Garden streets yesterday. The articles were found on him, and he was sent below by Alderman Massey.

—Charles McGee is a resident of the district of Richmond, and occasionally gets too much of the vile stuff manufactured in that region. Yesterday he made his exit from his domicile, with a knife in hand, threatening to kill all of Mayor McMichael's police. One of the force, named Dean, just happened to come along and was rushed at by the infuriated Irishman. The policeman soon disarmed the would-be assassin and locked him up. Alderman Neill this morning held him in $1500 bail for trial.

—The Grant House was visited by two men who registered themselves J. H. Harrington, Mass., and Peter Mason, N. J. During last night they were found prowling through the hotel, and on being questioned, could not give any satisfactory account of their conduct. They were taken in charge, and their room was searched. A pair of delicately-made "nippers" and some skeleton keys were found. This morning Alderman Massey committed them for trial.

—Alderman Maule yesterday held Matthew McCullough and John O'Neill for inciting to riot. It seems that on election day these fellows were at the polls of the Eleventh precinct, Twenty-fourth ward, and behaved in a disorderly manner. A policeman interfered, and they turned on him and chased him away.

—James Divine and Peter Diamond have been bound over by Alderman Maule for a further hearing on the charge of stealing two cows from a man in Montgomery county. The animals were traced to the possession of these men.

—Detective Reeder this morning arrested a well-known female calling herself Mary Williamson, while seeking alms. Mary has been in prison many a time for the same offense, but on account of the crowded state of that institution has always been turned out after a few days' incarceration. This morning she had one of her hands tied up, and was representing that she had sustained severe injuries by a recent accident. The detective took off the rag and found nothing the matter.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Political Assassinations in South Carolina.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* Columbia (S. C.) correspondence of Oct. 9 has the following:—

It is only to-day that we read an editorial in the Charleston *Daily News*, in which that veracious paper declares against the "misrepresentations" of Southern feeling which appear in the Northern radical journals. I propose giving you the general facts of three political assassinations which have taken place within the past two weeks. In Newbury Court House, Newbury county, a Republican meeting was held on September 25. It was addressed by S. L. Hage, the Republican candidate for Congress in the district. He was interrupted and threatened during the course of his speech, and was followed to the cars by a crowd of "high-toned" young gentlemen, who cursed and threatened him in the most violent manner, and who were restrained from murdering him only because it was daylight, and because he took refuge in the ladies' car. The evening of that day they amused themselves by deliberately shooting in the streets of Newburg a colored man, named Johnson, whose only crime was his participation in the Republican meeting. The outlaws who committed this murder are well known, but none of the good citizens of that place who love peace and the things that make for peace have done aught to secure their arrest and punishment. On the contrary, when the Deputy State Constable for that county attempted to arrest the murderers, he was met by a band of mounted men armed with 16-shooting rifles, who compelled him to desist. On September 29, as Mr. James Martin, a white member of the Legislature from Abbeyville county, was on his way home, he was followed from the Court House town by a band of ruffians, who pass for gentlemen, and when within about four miles of his home was by them deliberately murdered on the high road. Mr. Martin was a quiet and inoffensive man, and there could have been no other provocation to the murder than the mere fact that he was a Republican member of the Legislature. The same letter reports the murder of two colored men in the same neighborhood, who were found shot in several places and with their throats cut from ear to ear. The villains who commit these crimes openly defy the State government to punish them, and the Government is powerless to do anything in the premises. I write from the principal hotel in this city, which to-day shelters a large number of leading Southern men, who are here to do honor to John Quincy Adams. Among the number is Hon. B. F. Perry, who was to-day heard to say that he had bought two eighteen-shooters. His remark was followed up by one from another gentleman, who said that all the (Democratic) clubs should secure some of these arms. Mr. Perry added that when in New York he heard General Forrest say that he could at any moment call out sixty thousand armed men in Tennessee. Nothing but the presence of United States troops will preserve the upper counties of this State from being the scene of terrible violence and bloodshed. In view of the inadequate protection given to the loyal people of this State, hundreds of them are asking themselves the question whether it is not best that they should go over to the Rebel Democracy at once. That way lies present safety at least.

THE PRIZE RING.

Prospect of an Encounter Between O'Baldwin and Wormald.

The New York *Herald* of this morning publishes the following:—

Notwithstanding all the unfavorable symptoms which the proposed combat between O'Baldwin and Wormald have hitherto presented, there seems at length some prospect of the matter coming to that satisfactory crisis which the pretentious aspirations of the contestants and their announcements would lead the pugilistic fraternity to anticipate. The public, that portion at least familiar with the operations of the combatants within the last fortnight, are aware that the encounter was summarily put to an end by the vigilance of the police, without at all discussing the circumstances surrounding the arrest of O'Baldwin, which after all may not be so suspicious as the generality of people seem to take it. The affair has now assumed an aspect that promises in some degree to realize the anticipations of those who were led to expect an exhibition of first-class skill. Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday a number of the fraternity met in order to take steps for the final disposal of the stakes. O'Baldwin's friends, with a presumption scarcely warranted by the circumstances, claimed the money; but Wormald's friends, still resting some confident hopes in their man, resolutely protested against such a proceeding. Matters were running high and the debate was becoming somewhat hostile, when the stakeholder was appealed to for the purpose of making a final award. Beyond question the affair, as far as words were concerned, assumed an angry tone, and it was thought at one time that it would be brought to a final issue. At length the indomitable Harry Hill appeared, and although four affidavits had been read, each setting forth their views of the question, he was appealed to by the stakeholder, who stated that he would abide by Hill's judgment. Harry accordingly proceeded to narrate all the circumstances of the case, with which those who have followed the course of events are perfectly familiar. To the inquiry of O'Baldwin, Hill replied that he was not only not instrumental in his arrest, but that Wormald was in readiness to meet him, and that his (O'Baldwin's) failing to appear on the ground on the morning appointed was, to say the least, suspicious. After Harry Hill's explanation the stakeholder declined to give up the money to either party, but said he would name the place, time, and day for the men to meet, within ten days, outside New York State. The party then separated, well satisfied at the decision of the stakeholder.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.
9 15

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Latest Army and Naval Orders.

Affairs in South America—Progress of the War in Brazil and Paraguay.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Rio Janeiro dates have been received to September 23. The Brazilian army entered Tebicuary on the 1st instant, the Paraguayans having abandoned the works, leaving one cannon, considerable ammunition, and food. The battery on the Paraguay river had been dismantled and the cannon thrown into the river. Lopez is said to have gone to Cerro Leone, a strong fortified place below Asuncion, destroying the railway. The allies were *en route* from Tebicuary for Villeta. The gunboats accompanied them on the river. Lopez is said to have about 20,000 men, and being in the interior the allies' operations will be at a disadvantage, they having lost some 900 men in transporting supplies to Tebicuary.

The Brazilian squadron had gone to Asuncion and two monitors had gone to Matto Groso, the latter place having been abandoned by the Paraguayans.

The American gunboat Wasp had gone to Asuncion.

A loan of $30,000,000 had been opened by the Brazilian Government.

Six men were killed and seven wounded by a falling spar on board the French gunboat Cerbe, in the harbor of Rio, while saluting the Italian frigate Regina.

The elections for municipal officers in Brazil had closed, resulting in favor of the conservatives. The American Minister had made propositions for an extension of the cable telegraph from Barbadoes to Brazil, which would probably be accepted.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Great Republican Demonstration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Republicans of New Haven are holding a mass meeting here to-day. Delegations of the "Boys in Blue" are arriving from all sections of the country. The Republicans intend to make this the largest mass meeting held in the State. Speeches will be made this P. M. by ex-Governor Buckingham, Major General Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Vice-President L. S. Foster, and a dozen other prominent men. Public and private buildings are decorated with flags, banners, etc., and a procession, carrying transparencies of various designs, some of which are decidedly comical, others equally as ridiculous. Carpet-baggers, with their carpet-bags and umbrellas, are also conspicuous in the procession, and create much fun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The headquarters of the 5th United States Artillery has been transferred from Richmond, Va., to Fort Jefferson, Florida. Brevet Brigadier-General Burton, Colonel 5th Artillery, is relieved from the command of his regiment, and ordered to report for duty to the General commanding the Department of the East. Major Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, is relieved from duty at Charleston and assigned to duty as Inspector of the Department of the South.

Naval Orders.

Commander W. F. Truxton is ordered to the command of the Jamestown. Captain Fralley is detached from the Saranac. Chief Engineer Dungan is detached from the Saranac and ordered to the Lackawanna.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 20—P. M.—Erie, 32. Other stocks and securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—P. M.—Cotton steady. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Beef easier at 95s. Lard, 69s. 6d. Tallow quiet at 51s. Cotton at Havre 137f.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—2 30 P. M.—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will reach 12 000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester flat and nominal. Breadstuffs dull. Corn dull. Red Wheat, 9s. 11d.

Destructive Fire.

TROY, Oct. 20.—The extensive Bessemer steel works of J. A. Griswold & Co., of this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught in the roof, at a time when the two hydraulic pumps of the mill were broken, and before the steam fire-engines could reach the scene, the works being situated on the outskirts of the city, the establishment was destroyed. The loss foots up about $100,000 on the building and machinery, though much of the machinery will be saved. Insurance, $35,000. About 120 men were employed in the works.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands, 25@25½c. Flour dull and nominal and holders will make concessions to effect sales. Wheat dull; lower grades declined 5@10c.; sales of prime red at $2·25@2·60; fair to good, $1·80@2·00. Corn firm, and white $1·27@1·28; yellow, $1·30@1·31. Oats dull; receipts large; sales of prime at 75@77c. Rye firm; prime $1·60@1·65. Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet at 25¼@25½c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels; State at $6·25@8·25; Ohio, $7·55@9·80; Western, $6·25@8·10; Southern, $8·35@13·50; California, $7·85@10·50. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1·12@1·16. Oats quiet at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Barley dull; sales of 9000 bushels Canada at $2·45. Lard dull at 19@19½c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	127
N. Y. and Erie R.	47⅞	Toledo & Wabash.	64¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	104
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87½	Adams Express	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅞	Wells, Fargo	30¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	93¼	U. S. Express Co.	48¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	94	Tennessees, new	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	106½	Gold	137⅛
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	115⅛	Market heavy.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s gold L. c.	94½	200 sh Read R......b30.	49⅜
8 sh Cam & At stk	14	100 do......b30.	49⅜
200 sh Ocean Oil	·56	100 do	49·31
300 sh N Y & M...b20.	5⅛	300 do....ls.b30.	49⅜
100 do......b30.	5¼	200 do....ls.2d.	49⅜
200 sh Shamok Cl	7	200 do......2d.	49⅜
100 do	7	200 do......ls.	49⅜
200 sh Big Mt	6½	100 do......s60.	49⅜
100 sh N Penna	38¾	200 do	49⅜
100 sh Cata Pf......b30.	34¾	200 do	49⅜
100 sh Penna R.sgwn.	56⅞	100 do......b3.	49⅜
100 sh Phil & E......b10.	27	200 do......ls.	49¼
100 sh Leh Nav......2d.	27		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New..ls.	103¾	200 sh Leh Nav......ls.	27
$1000 C&A m.6s,'89	97¼	4 do	26¾
$1000 N P R 6s......b5.	92¾	25 do......ls.	27
6 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 sh Read R......b5.	49⅜
50 do......b5.	56⅞	100 do	49⅜
2 sh Leh V R	55½	100 do......ls.	49⅜
8 sh Norrist'n	67½	200 do......b30.	49⅜
500 sh Shamok Cl..b5.	7	200 do......b10.	49⅜
900 sh St Nich Coal.ls	1	300 do....ls.b30.	49⅜
100 sh Cata Pf	34	300 do......ls.	49 1-16

The Sandwich Islands Sinking.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in an account of the recent phenomena which were the result of the volcanic disturbance in the Sandwich Islands, says:—

"Hawaii is apparently settling slowly into the sea. This uncomfortable phenomenon was first noticed soon after the great earthquakes of April last; but the derangement of level was at first supposed to be temporary, and due to a tidal wave, which would recede in due course of time. It soon became apparent, however, that the crust of the earth was yielding, and allowing the greater part of this great island, which has an area of no less than four thousand square miles, to settle gradually towards the centre. The island has settled upon its foundations a few feet on the southern and western shores, a few inches only on the east and north; but enough to cover the old tide marks, and to overflow the vegetation of the more level beaches."

FOURTH EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN.

Governor Seymour to Take the Stump in Person—Schenck's Hard Fight—Covode to Contest His Seat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

General Schenck

made a short visit here yesterday, and went over to New York last night to help his friend Griswold. Schenck says he had a hard job to defeat Vallandigham, and asserts that sixty thousand dollars were raised in Maryland for the express object of defeating him, he having commanded in Baltimore during the Rebellion.

Covode's Proposed Contest.

Advices from Covode's district say he will have little difficulty in contesting his seat. The most outrageous frauds were perpetrated by imported voters, and in one case one hundred young Catholic students in a monastery were voted solid against him. These students were only temporary residents of the place where they voted.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Immigration Convention Adjourned—Local Meetings—Political Persecution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The Convention for the promotion of immigration passed resolutions yesterday to memorialize Congress to pass laws giving better protection to immigration, appointed a committee to present said memorial, and adjourned *sine die*, probably to hold the next Convention in Philadelphia.

Several Democratic meetings were held here last night, and resolutions were passed repudiating the proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair. The Republican mass meeting to-night at the Front Street Theatre promises to be an immense gathering. Many substantial Democrats are abandoning their party and declaring for Grant and Colfax. They say better be with the strong side and administration than opposed to it.

Governor Swann is getting very uneasy and fears his defeat.

The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, arrived this morning, with three hundred and sixty steerage and about sixty cabin passengers, and a large cargo. It had a favorable voyage.

A newsboy named George Snyder has brought action in the Superior Court against C. C. Fulton & Son, publishers of the *American*, for ten thousand dollars damages, alleging that an article in the *American* injured his business. This suit is believed to be spiteful political persecution, and will amount to nothing.

Political.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—The Erie County Democratic Committee have issued an address condemning the treacherous few in New York "whose god is gold," and whose organ is the *World*, for changing front.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—2 P. M.—A despatch has just been received from Horatio Seymour, announcing that he will take the stump in person and open the campaign at Buffalo on Oct. 22d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The Democratic Convention, of this district, to-day nominated Olney Arnold for Congress, and passed resolutions endorsing Seymour and Blair.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127½	Toledo & Wab.	64
N. Y. and E. R.	47½	Mil. & St. P. com.	104¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	97¾	Adam Express Co	51¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	30
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	U. S. Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com.	92¼	Tenn. 6s, new	71½
Chic and N. W. prf.	92¾	Gold	137¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Market heavy.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	114⅝		

The New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Money was in abundant supply during the forenoon at six per cent.; but afterwards the demand quickened, and at the close it was active at seven, and reports were circulated to the effect that a combination of bears was about to renew its efforts to produce artificial stringency. Attention is directed to the fact that the banks of this city, according to their last quarterly returns, held only about eleven millions of United States stocks—an amount largely disproportioned to their capital—from which it is inferred that they will have to become purchasers of the same, or at least that they are not in a position to be sellers. The dry goods trade to-day was dull, but prices were steady."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The Government bond market was buoyant, and at the advance the large dealers report a heavy increased demand from all parts of the country, and are unable to buy any large amounts to replenish their stock, the pressure now being in all quarters to buy and not to sell. The investment bonds made a further advance of ⅜ per cent., with a demand for '67s, which are the favorite, and are now heavily over sold for delivery. At the close the market receded a fraction, closing strong. State bonds were steady; Tennessee 6 per cents sold at 73; new bonds, 72½; North Carolina 6 per cents, 68⅜; new bonds, 67⅜; Virginia 6 per cents, 57½; Missouri 6 per cents, 92. Railroad bonds were dull. Miscellaneous shares heavy and neglected. Canton sold at 51; Delaware and Hudson 13¼. Pacific Mail continues in good demand at 128@129. Express shares were neglected. Railway shares, with the exception of Reading, opened dull and lower, but after the first regular Board there was a renewed demand to buy, and the market rallied sharply, with an active demand for all the leading shares. Reading was in active demand, opening at 99 and selling at 101. The heavy tonnage of the road is now attracting the attention of operators to the stock, which has been heavily oversold by the bears. The road is now moving a larger amount of coal than ever before in its history, at an advance in prices over last year of 25 cents per ton, and will earn its dividend of 5 per cent. easily. Heavy purchases have been made within the past ten days for Philadelphia account, and its friends anticipate that it will advance to something near the prices of the other 10 per cent. stocks, which are now from 9 to 16 per cent. higher. Lake Shore sold at 102⅞; St. Paul common, 109½; St. Paul preferred, 110⅜; Chicago and Alton, 155⅜. At the 1 o'clock Board the market was steady, with a fair demand for stocks. At the Second Board the market was lower; heavy sales have been made during the day for short account, and the market has been freely hammered. At the close the market was steady at the decline."

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

$25,000 Steubenville and Indiana bonds	70½
Pew No. 123 St. Luke's Church	$100 00
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	$42·50
1 share Philadelphia Library	$38 00
11 shares Locust Gap Improvement Company	$5·50
100 shares American Button Hole Sewing Machine Company	$5 00
1 Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$18·50
$1500 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad	85 per ct.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$1 2·0
10 shares Horticultural Hall	$14·75
100 shares Commercial National Bank	$61·25
25 shares Tioga Railroad Company	$15·70
$1000 shares American Gum Paint Company	12½ cts.
900 shares Northwestern Coal and Iron Company	50 cts.
12 shares Schomacker Piano-Forte Manufacturing Company	$3 25
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7·25
SEVENTH STREET (North), No. 52—Store and Dwelling	$12,200
FIFTH (North), No. 428—Desirable Residence	$7,400
SWANSON—Building Shop and 4 Dwellings	$3 800
MARKET, No. 107—Valuable Store	$12 600
BANK, No. 3—Valuable Store	$13 500
SOUTH, No. 1028—Frame Dwelling and Brick Dwelling	$6,850
PINE, No. 629—Frame Dwelling	$3,000
PINE, Nos. 2411 and 2413—Brick Dwelling, each	$1,550
KENT, Nos. 2408 and 2410—Brick Dwelling, each	$900
DAUPHIN, No. 435—Brick Dwelling	$1,675
RANDOLPH, East of Waterloo—Lot of ground	$200
FEDERAL, No. 1025—Store and Dwelling	$2,625
GOLDSMITH'S ALLEY, No. 4—Brick Dwelling	$550